Petroleum Substitutes Study Argued—Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 144 No. 6 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — August 9, 1943

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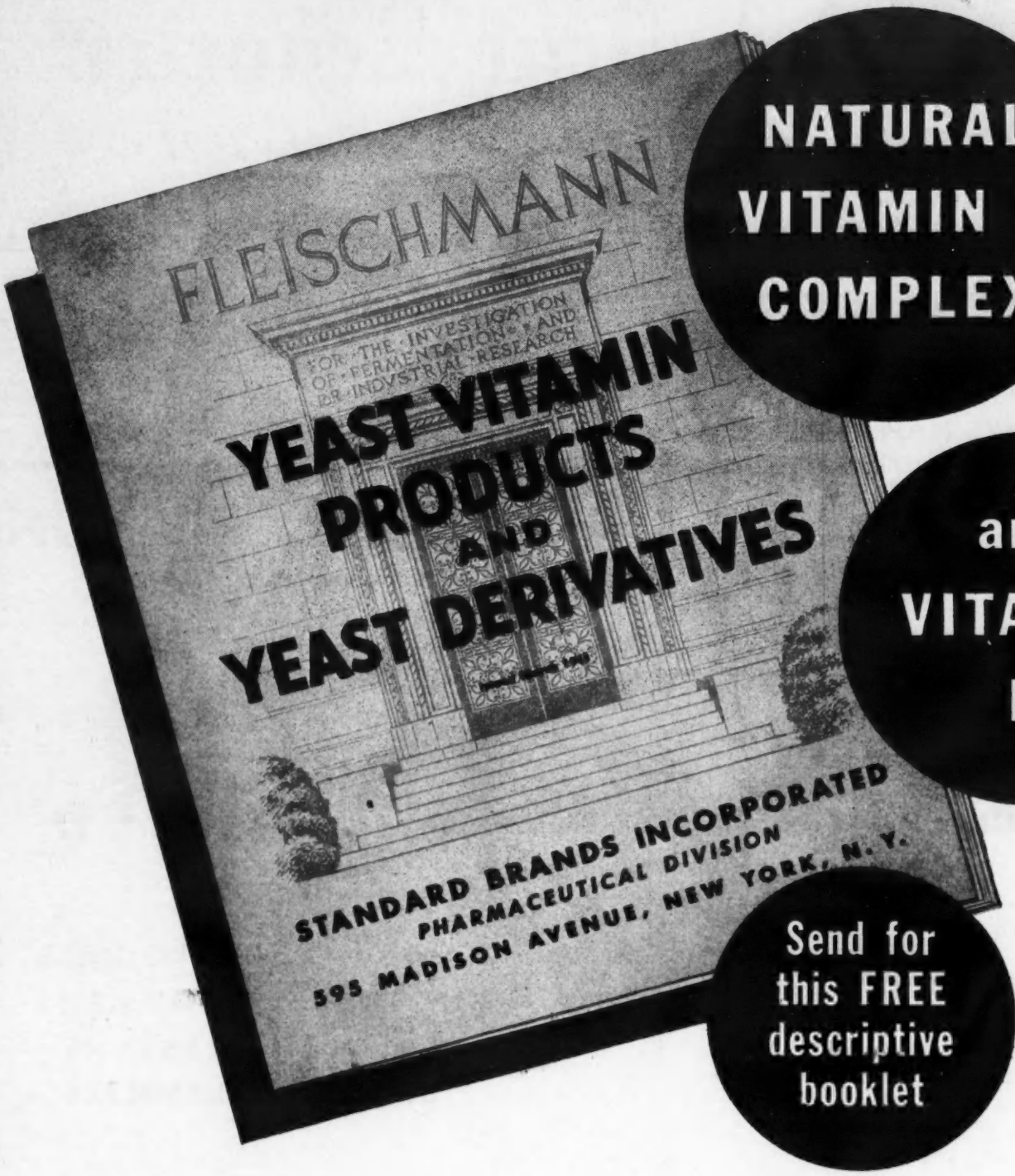
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No. 6 | August 9, 1943 | Volume 144

WPB Management Consultant Div. Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

A Management Consultant Division, with John W. Nickerson, Manchester, Conn., as director, to advise on broad management practices to promote effectiveness in war production has been established within the War Production Board, according to Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman. The new division, reporting directly to Mr. Wilson, will collaborate closely with the Labor Production Office in finding ways to increase production through better industrial relations and improved management practices.

Special emphasis will be given to studies and recommendations as to wage incentive plans, production standards. The division is authorized, upon request, to advise the War Labor Board as to the probable effect on costs, wages and production of proposed incentive plans submitted by labor and management. Such engineering investigations are to be made in conjunction with the Labor Production Office.

The Management Consultant Division will also assist in the establishment of joint labor-management committees in essential industries in accordance with policies of the War

—Continued on page 37

—O-P-D—

Corn Sugar, Syrup Quota Procedure Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Final instructions on how an industrial user of corn sugar and corn syrup may apply for replacements of sugar if these corn products are not obtainable were issued August 6 as a Guide to Local War Price and Rationing Boards by the Office of Price Administration.

The new guide supersedes the temporary instructions issued to OPA's district and regional offices on July 1 and transfers the authority to grant sugar allotments to replace corn products from the district and regional offices to local rationing boards, which will receive new applications on and after August 11.

The guide provides replacements of corn sugar for the July-August and September-October allotment periods at 65 percent of the amount used in the corresponding period in 1942, while corn syrup will be replaced at 53 percent of the amount used. No sugar replacement is provided for corn products used in the manufacture of food sold to exempt agencies, such as the Army and the Navy, since

—Continued on page 52

—O-P-D—

F.T.C.-Listerine Case Final Arguments Heard

OPD Washington Bureau

Final arguments were heard by the Federal Trade Commission, August 3, in the complaint of the commission against Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, charging the company with misrepresentation in the sale of listerine antiseptic.

The case, which has been running for a number of years, is now taken under advisement by the commissioners for decision later. In view of the fact that several of the commissioners are away on vacation and some had to be called back to hear the arguments, an early ruling is not anticipated.

The principle point raised in the complaint against the company was the value of listerine in the prevention and treatment of colds, halitosis and dandruff. Final arguments for the commission were presented by William M. King, and for the company by William P. Palmer, of Root, Clark, Buckner, and Ballantine, New York law firm.

Monsanto Advances Rand, Dinsmoor and Bezanson

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has announced that William M. Rand, vice-president of the company and general manager of the Merrimac division, with headquarters in Everett,

William M. Rand

Mass., has been elected to the executive committee of the company, with headquarters in St. Louis. The change will become effective November 1.

Daniel S. Dinsmoor, assistant gen-

—Continued on page 37

—O-P-D—

Reed Draft Adviser On Chemists, Engineers

Dr. William T. Reed, dean of Rutgers University's School of Chemistry, has been granted a leave of absence to serve as an allocations specialist with the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel Branch of the War Man-Power Commission.

Dr. Reed will serve as executive officer of the advisory committee, which has been established to furnish local draft boards with information about qualified chemists and chemical engineers, so that the dwindling supply of these specialists may be conserved for important work in war industries.

Petroleum Substitutes Study By Government Argued

OPD Washington Bureau

Immediate approval of legislation (S. 1335) sponsored by the Department of the Interior for the erection of demonstration plants for producing synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other materials was urged upon Congress at hearings August 3 and 4 before the war minerals subcommittee of the senate committee on public lands and surveys.

Led by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, witnesses told the committee that exhaustion of petroleum reserves is in sight, as consumption is now exceeding discovery of new reserves and plans must be made now to perfect the processing of liquid fuels from coal, which have proved successful in laboratory tests and for the most part are forming the basis of fuel supplies of Germany and Japan.

The hearings held here are the first of a series scheduled for the bill by the committee. Additional testimony was scheduled to be collected at Pittsburgh, August 6; at Salt Lake City, August 9, and at Sheridan, Wyo., August 11. The committee then is to return to Washington to lay the matter before the senate for consideration.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, chairman of the committee, said that the purpose of the legislation is to make certain that the country will not find itself without gasoline and oil when petroleum reserves are exhausted. He pointed out that it was a postwar program rather than a measure of urgent enactment, but added that he considered it imperative that work get started now in testing the best methods of processing coal for liquid fuels.

Supplies Falling Short

Secretary Ickes pointed to the heavy reliance placed on petroleum for the production of lubricants, protective coatings and wrappers, waxes, chemicals, explosives, medicinals, cosmetics, preservatives, soaps, building materials, waterproofing and fire-resistant materials, antifreeze solution, as well as for fuel in power and heating plants.

No one could predict the vast

—Continued on page 61

—O-P-D—

Jones Leaves N.A.R.D. Washington Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Resignation of Rowland Jones, jr., as Washington representative of the National Association of Retail Druggists was announced August 2 by John W. Dargavel, secretary of the association. He is being succeeded by George H. Frates, proprietor of a San Francisco drug store, who has been a member of the N.A.R.D. executive commitee for five years.

Mr. Jones is moving to Los Angeles to become connected with a West Coast firm; details of his new connection have not yet been announced.

—O-P-D—

Brunswig Drug Promotes Schwab and Field

Roy M. Schwab has been elected president of the Brunswig Drug Company, wholesale druggist, Los Angeles. He succeeds Alexander Field, who becomes chairman of the board, the post formerly held by Lucien Brunswig, who died recently.

Mr. Schwab had previously been merchandise manager and a vice-president of Brunswig Drug. He is at present a member of the merchandise committee of the Druggists Supply Corporation. Harold V. Moore is executive vice-president and sales manager for the company.

—O-P-D—

Rodman Leaving A.Ph.A.

OPD Washington Bureau

Robert W. Rodman, editor of the practical pharmacy edition of the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, has resigned to take a position with Murray Breese Associates, New York advertising agent for a number of medical and pharmaceutical firms.

Mr. Rodman leaves September 1. Before becoming editor of A.Ph.A. publication he was managing editor of *Druggists Circular*, New York. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Postwar Readjustment Is Job For Government and Business

OPD Washington Bureau

A close working relationship between government and business in making plans for the postwar period of demobilization of manpower and industry, coupled with a recommendation that the government move slowly in cancellation of war contracts, was urged by the National Resources Planning Board July 30 in a report on demobilization and readjustment made public by President Roosevelt.

The recommendations, which were prepared by an informal conference set up at the suggestion of the President last Summer and adopted by NRPB, were predicated on the general proposition that the government must provide the framework for action and the general leadership in postwar economic recovery, but that business should be informed well in advance of the general policies to be pursued so that its own economic plans can be shaped accordingly.

The report says that it is important to hasten the time of mustering out, but also important to provide readjustment from military to civilian life as rapidly and smoothly as possible. But the demobilized men must not be put in the position of "rescuing the world from the grasp of aggression only to return to a world in which they cannot find their place and their opportunity."

Income Basis Estimated

No estimate could be given of the cost of the post-war program. But, the board said that any basic postwar program can be fully and effectively realized only by maintenance of the national economy on a high level of productivity around $100,000,000,000 or $125,000,000,000 with full employment, continuity of income, and sustained purchasing power in the hands of consumers.

The success of industries, the report said, will depend, not only on the products which they have to market and their efficieney in production, but also on the economic climate in which they operate, the credit structure, the tax structure, and the purchasing

—Continued on page 33

Vitamin D Patent Suit Filed Against Douglas

Infringement of the Steenbock vitamin D patents was charged in a suit filed July 30 by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, against Rene Douglas, doing business as Douglas Laboratories, Chicago. Ward Ross, general counsel for the Foundation, said that the infringement suit filed against Douglas Laboratories was on two of the three Steenbock patents involved in the California suit, namely nos. 1,680,818 and 1,871,-136.

The filing of the Douglas suit, Mr. Ross said, marked the first step in a program adopted by the foundation to endeavor to have the Steenbock patents ultimately sustained. Other suits, in addition to the Douglas suit,

—Continued on page 37

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Junior Chemical Engineers Elect Officers

Lieutenant Raymond P. Devoluy, of U. S. Navy Materials Laboratory, Brooklyn, has been elected president of the Junior Chemical Engineers of New York. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Edward T. Maples, of the M. W. Kellogg Company; secretary-treasurer, Andrew E. Chute, of the Foster-Wheeler Company, and assistant secretary-treasurer, Frank Melaccio, of Fratelli Branca & Co.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 6, 1943	July 30, 1943	Aug. 7, 1942
137.5	**137.6**	**141.0**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Some softening on the vegetable side depressed the general average of prices in the markets for chemicals and related materials last week. Specifically, this reflected net losses among changes in tanwoods and botanical drugs. The trend in herbal and distilled aromatics also was slightly downward. Fatty oils were inactive, but some oilmeals were moved to higher price levels, as were also butyl derivatives of farm products and the naval stores group.

Trading continued so-so in most lines, with WFA still in the role of biggest buyer of edible oils, but easing out of the market for medicinal oils. OPA still talked about some price ceilings that have been "on the fire" for months. WPB started a new holler about lagging war production but didn't put the finger on any chemical laggards.

Prices were advanced on gum rosin, gum turpentine, steam-distilled wood turpentine, alpha-pinene, fermentation butyl alcohol and acetate not native of Indiana or Illinois, dibutyl phthalate in small containers, Argentine casein, wattle bark, oils of wormseed, lignaloe (Mexican), cedarleaf, and hemlock, linseed and soybean oilmeals, bloodroot, cocillana, prince's-pine, rhatany, Eastern scullcap, senega, anise, Turkish poppyseed, and California white sage.

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Postwar Plant Plans Of U.S. Being Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

An investigation is being conducted by the committee on small business of the house, it was announced August 5 by Representative Wright Patman, chairman, into reports that the government war contracting agencies are permiting large contractors to accumulate financial reserves to be used in the postwar period for acquiring plants and equipment now owned by the government.

Mr. Patman said that he had addressed letters to the War Department, Navy Department and the Maritime Commission for information on the policy being followed in the renegotiation of contracts with respect to reserves. The letter said that the committee feels that the large investments of the government in plants, machine tools, airplanes, trucks, ships and other convertible items should be trusteed, for possible resale to smaller plants or groups of small plants after the war.

—O-P-D—

Cole Gets Ad Post With Can Institute

Gordon Cole has been appointed head of the newly established division of advertising in post-war research by the Can Manufacturers Institute, Inc. He was director of advertising for the Cannon Mills for the past nine years and is a former chairman of the board of the Association of National Advertisers. Mr. Cole will have supervision over advertising and consumer education of the institute.

—O-P-D—

Senna Importations Studied in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 6, 1943

Importation records of firms formerly receiving senna are under consideration for the licensing of new import quantities.

Bids Wanted

Caraway Oil:—500 pounds, Chief, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration, Washington (25); FSC 1580, opening August 9.

Fuel Oil:—Supplies of as required during the period October 1 to January 31, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; invitation 7952-F09, opening August 13.

Gasoline:—Supplies of as required during the period of October 1, 1943, to May 31, 1944, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; invitation 7950-G9, opening August 11.

Gasoline:—Supplies of as required during the period October 1 to January 31, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; invitation 7949-G9, opening August 10.

Oil and Kerosene:—Supplies of as required during the period October 1 to September, 1944, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; invitation 7954-F09, opening August 19.

Oil and Kerosene:—Supplies of as required during the period October 1 to May 31, 1944, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; invitation 79-53-F09, opening August 19.

Oleomargarin, colored:—200,000 pounds, Chief, Procurement Section, Fats and Oils Branch, War Food Administration, Food Distribution Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC 1587, opening August 10.

Peppermint Oil:—100,000 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; form SCP-1574, opening August 16.

Salt, Rock:—800 100-pound sacks Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 10650-1-LM, opening August 11.

Salt:—1,500 100-pound sacks, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 10650-1-LM, opening August 11.

Soap, Laundry:—144,780 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; invitation 444, opening August 16.

—O-P-D—

Contracts Awarded

Citric Acid:—150,040 pounds of granular awarded to Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York, by the War Food Administration at 20c. a pound; opened July 8.

Citric Acid:—31,000 pounds of granular awarded to Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., by the War Food Administration at 20c. a pound; opened July 13.

Diacetone Gluosonic Acid:—2,950 kilograms, awarded to Hoffmann-LaRoche, Nutley, N. J., by the War Food Administration at $10 per kilogram; opened July 20.

WPB Names Comstock Regional Director

George K. Comstock has been selected as regional director for the newly created thirteenth region of the War Production Board. The new region, with headquarters at Seattle, will comprise the States of Oregon and Washington, as well as the panhandle of Idaho. District offices maintained by the War Production Board at Spokane, Seattle and Portland, which were formerly supervised from San Francisco, will come under Mr. Comstock's jurisdiction.

—O-P-D—

Drug Stores for Doctorless Ships Revised for WSA

OPD Washington Bureau

A revised list of drugs and medical supplies which may be carried as ship stores on vessels of the War Shipping Administration which do not have doctors aboard was issued August 7 by WSA. The list, prepared by the United States Public Health Service, contains some ninety-nine standard articles and directions for their use.

—O-P-D—

Menhaden Oil Output Up

Production of menhaden oil was almost 40 percent greater in the second quarter of 1943 than in the same period last year, itwas reported August 6 to the coordinator of fisheries, Harold L. Ickes. The yield of oil from menhaden caught in April, May and June, amounted to 1,437,000 gallons, compared with 1,033,000 gallons obtained during those months in 1942.

—O-P-D—

Import Order M-63 Revised

An amendment to M-63 placing emetine and salts thereof on list I and gluestock, celery seed, and paprika on List III was announced August 6 by the War Production Board.

Containers Are Available at WPB

A recent news item in *OPD* called to the attention of the chemical and allied industries that there were available something more than 60,000, used, No. 2 and 3 grade, 18 gauge, 55-gallon, bung type drums in the New York area. These containers were located by the Packaging Unit of the Chemicals Division, War Production Board, and those interested were told to write to Charles P. Given Packaging Unit, room 1055, Temporary S building, Washington. Less than 10 percent of these containers have been sold up to the present time. The description of these drums, calling them No. 2 and 3 grade, may be the reason. This is the definition used in the drum reconditioning industry. They are not drums that will carry solvents, such as alcohol or kerosene, but are satisfactory containers for the transportation of such products as tall oil, feed grade molasses, liquid asphalt, and similarly viscous liquids.

It is reported that, where applications made by a firm to package in these containers involve material which may be restricted by steel drum limitation order L-197, the committee on appeals for this order will seriously consider all applications for use of these drums in the packaging of restricted products.

Firms intersted in these containers should contact the War Production Board's office as outlined above.

Others Located

Used, 100 pound, approximately 9-gallon, 28 gauge, calcium carbide, steel cans are available to industry from the areas of:—Seattle, Washington; San Francisco and Los Angeles, California; Houston, Texas; Baltimore, Maryland, and Providence, Rhode Island. These containers are approximately 12 in. in diameter, 20 in. high, and have a 9-in. friction plug in the top. The Office of Price Administration's ceiling price is reported to be 15 cents each, f.o.b. point of emptying, although sales have been made at figures less than this. The containers are available in substantial quantities at the present time, and large quantities are available monthly. Those interested should contact Charles P. Given, Packaging Unit, Chemicals Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Peppermint Oil Bids Asked by F.D.A.

Purchase of 110,000 pounds of peppermint oil is contemplated by the Food Distribution Administration, according to an F.D.A. announcement on August 6. Bids will be accepted until August 16 on form SCP-1574.

Deliveries are to be 20,000 pounds in August; 25,000 pounds in September; 25,000 pounds in October; 200,000 pounds in November, and 20,000 pounds in December. The purchase will be for lend-lease account.

—O-P-D—

Chlorine to Be Exempted As Lubricant Additive

OPD Washington Bureau

An amendment to petroleum recommendation 40, to remove chlorine from the list of critical materials used as additives in the manufacture of extreme pressure lubricants, is expected to be issued shortly by PAW. This is indicative of an improved supply situation. Manufacturers and distributors of such lubricants must, however, conserve other additive materials, supplies of which are critical.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Sulphonates To Be Put Under PAW

OPD Washington Bureau

An order is in preparation by PAW to transfer control over petroleum sulphonates from WPB to PAW. Allocation control over these products now is handled by PAW but under directions from WPB. The order will provide that PAW exercise its control directly, apparently in anticipation of an improvement in the sulphonate supply situation in the near future, when some relaxation may be possible.

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Consumer Goods Output Plan Outlined by OCR

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Civilian Requirements has presented to the War Production Board a tentative program for the production of essential consumer goods necessary for the efficient functioning of the civilian economy, WPB Vice-Chairman Arthur D. Whiteside has announced. To carry out that program the OCR has adopted these policies, which have been approved by the Civilian Requirements Policy Committee:—

We must insure that all minimum essential civilian requirements are met and in addition that all national resources above that level, which cannot be employed effectively to meet our military and foreign policy needs are utilized to supply civilians. We do not advocate forcing the civilian population down to bare subsistence levels in the present military situation.

2. Supplies for civilians will be considered to be at the minimum essential level for any product or service when further reduction would impair civilian

—O-P-D—

Gov't Financed Chemical Program 90 % Completed

OPD Washington Bureau

The nation's gigantic government-financed war facilities program was more than four-fifths completed at the year's midpoint, Chairman Donald M. Nelson has reported. At the end of June, the completion of $12,038,000,000 out of a current $14,582,000,000 government-financed war facilities program had been accomplished, Mr. Nelson said. That compared with 61 percent at the beginning of the year and only 34 percent a year ago.

The midyear mark saw the greatest accomplishment in the construction of plants to produce finished munitions such as guns, combat vehicles, aircraft, ships and ammunition. Facilities for production of ammunition and explosives were 95 percent completed. In the field of chemistry, the rate of expansion has been extremely favorable. Only 31 percent complete a year ago, the chemical program had risen to 66 percent at the beginning of 1943 and is now more than 90 percent completed.

—O-P-D—

Fiber Drum Allocation Reporting Rule Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

Reporting requirements and delivery-authorization periods under the fiber drum allocation program have been changed by the amendment to conservation order M-313, the Containers Division of the War Production Board.

In addition, the restrictions of the order were extended to apply to companies which produce fibre drums for their own use. No such company may use fiber drums manufactured by it except as authorized by WPB.

Under the amendment, fibre drum manufacturers report bi-monthly, instead of monthly, on their prospective production and deliveries of fibre drums. Allocation authorizations issued by WPB on the basis of those reports will cover a two-month period, rather than a one-month period as heretofore. Various other changes were made in the reporting details.

—O-P-D—

WPB Revises Form PD-600

OPD Washington Bureau

The Chemicals Division of the War Production Board has announced the issuance of a revised version of form PD-600, now designated as WPB-2945. The new form is considerably smaller than the old one but differs in no other fundamental respect.

The purpose of the new form is to permit greater ease in typing and to permit this form to be returned to applicants in window envelopes, thereby conserving many hours of manpower.

The old forms will be withdrawn from the fields as rapidly as the new ones are available. Inasmuch as a number of private print editions of this form have been brought out the Chemicals Division urged all applicants to obtain the new copy from WPB Field Offices and to discontinue using the old form as soon as possible.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The sugar situation with respect to the needs of drug manufacturers is rapidly developing into one of the big mysteries of Washington bureaucracy. Everyone in the government who has anything to do with the question seems to be in agreement that the request of the industry for enough sugar to meet its requirements is justified—but nobody acts.

More than a month ago Economic Stabilization Director Vinson told the drug manufacturers that he was not only sympathetic to their cause but was most deeply interested. Price Administrator Brown also expressed similar sentiments and said the matter would be looked into immediately. So far nothing further has been done.

It isn't a question of supply. The industry estimates that its total annual requirements amount to only 30,000 tons—a drop in the bucket compared with total sugar consumption—and Joshua Bernhardt, chief of the sugar section of the Food Distribution Administration, says that the amount needed could be handled.

The latest excuse for not acting is that OPA rationers want to make sure that if the request is granted, nobody will get more than his rightful share, and it may be a month before anything is done. It looks to some as though the administration is stalling until the time comes when, like in the case of coffee, an announcement can be made largely for political effect, that sugar can be taken out of rationing entirely.

Businessmen Are Shy

Chester Bowles, the new general manager of OPA, is running into difficulty trying to carry out the congressional mandate that the economists and professors be thrown out and men put in the price policy-making jobs who have had business experience. He can't find anybody who will take the jobs because such men don't want to associate themselves with an agency that it always on the receiving end of the brickbats.

Mr. Bowles is blaming most of his troubles on the weather. He says that August is a bad month to get anyone to come to Washington and thinks he may be able to make better headway when the weather cools off. According to Controller-General Warren the "no professor" mandate applies to the deputy administrator in charge of prices, heads of the six price divisions in Washington, the directors of OPA's eight regions and 105 districts—a total of 120 jobs. It does not apply to the twenty branch heads.

Drug Price Advisers

At least two more advisory committees in the drug field are in contemplation by the Office of Price Administration, which at long last is finally getting into full swing in its newly adopted policy of calling upon industry for assistance in settling problems in drug-pricing.

One big committee covering the drug distribution field has already been set up. It met this week with OPA on the vitamin price question. The group was bitterly opposed to OPA's proposed rollback, or cutback, and so few of them showed up for the afternoon meeting that a quorum could not be got to elect a permanent chairman.

The new committees being considered are for pharmaceutical manufacturers and for proprietary manufacturers. There was at one time some idea of combining these two groups into one committee, but the latest decision is to have them separate.

Words Without Sense

Lou R. Maxon, who resigned from OPA as its public relations chief because "our young lawyers have OPA so bound up in legalistic red tape that Houdini himself couldn't untangle it," knew whereof he spoke, if the following amendment to the OPA pricing order on fruitcake, just announced, is a criterion:—

All commodities listed in appendix A are those known to the trade as such excepting therefrom such thereof, if any, while subject to another regulation.

It's almost as nutty as the fruitcake itself.

Dope Traffic Grows

With shipping from the Orient cut off by war, Mexico now occupies the dubious position of first rank as the source of narcotics entering illicit traffic in the United States. The increased shipping between here and the Far East has also tended to develop illicit traffic, but not sufficient to top that from Mexico.

The big increase in the traffic has occurred since the first year of the war. Combined seizures of opiate drugs during the fiscal year 1943 were 9,933 ounces, against 2,445 ounces seized in the 1942 fiscal year. Seizures in the 1941 period were 5,863 ounces. Marihuana seizures of 14,315 ounces in 1943 fiscal year were slightly smaller than the 14,709 ounces in 1942.

Retailers Take to Bonds

A sales quota equal to $200 in series E war bonds for every retail employee in the country has been set by the nation's retailers as their goal during the third war loan drive which begins September 9. Since there are approximately 5,000,000 persons currently employed by retail organizations in the country, the retailers are undertaking to sell a total of $1,000,000,000 worth of the bonds during the drive.

At least 10 percent of all retail advertising during the month will be devoted to war bonds and stamps. In addition there will be window displays, special events, and so on—all based on the theme, Back the Attack with War Bonds. As Mr. Morgenthau says, the retail people are setting a fine example for other patriotic groups.

Patent Fight on Swabs

The Tariff Commission has decided to investigate a charge of unfair methods of competition in the importation and sale of medical swabs made in accordance with processes covered by United States patents. The complaint was made by Q-Tips, Inc., against Twin-Ets Sales Corporation, both of New York, and on the basis of other information obtained by the commission it was found that the situation was serious enough to warrant action.

All persons desiring to answer the complaint and show cause why the provisions of section 337 of the tariff act of 1930 should not be invoked must file their answers with the commission by September 7.

Horses or Jeeps

To hear the witness for the industry tell it, people who say that the horseshoe manufacturing business is dead don't know what they are talking about. The industry is coming back strong, he says. And why? Because taxes are going to be so high that the farmers won't be able to buy automobiles and tractors and they will have to put old dobbin back in harness to plow the fields. Therefore the government should provide the horseshoe industry with tariff protection now so that the foreign manufacturers can't come in and grab this market when it develops.

The way we've heard it, however, is that the tractor people aren't so worried about taxes being too high as they are that the army will let its jeeps and peeps go to the farmers for little or nothing and the farmers will use them in place of tractors.

—O-P-D—

Marsh in OPA Post

Frank E. Marsh, San Francisco regional administrator for the Office of Price Administration, has been appointed executive assistant for field operations by Chester Bowles, OPA general manager.

Crude Coaltars Price Order Nears Final Form

OPD Washington Bureau

It was stated at the OPA August 5 that the proposed price order on crude coaltars may be issued within forty-eight hours. The order has been put in final form and has been signed by Price Administrator Brown, but its issuance is being held up because of a disagreement between the OPA legal staff and the Bureau of the Budget over the matter of certain information desired of producers by OPA when the producers seek a higher price under the price adjustment provisions.

As soon as the order is issued, it was stated, work will start immediately on the preparation of a price order covering the light oils. Members of the Coal Tar Industry Advisory Committee at a meeting July 29 were asked to submit recommendations and information relative to these oils to OPA within fifteen days.

—O-P-D—

Asphalt, Tar Base Roof Coatings Ceiling Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Adjustment provisions which permit manufacturers of low priced asphalt and tar base roof coatings and cements to raise their ceiling prices by actual amounts of increased costs of containers have been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

The formula and method for determining the exact adjustments are contained in amendment No. 10 to Order A-1 of Maximum Price Regulation 188, effective August 4.

Manufacturers entitled to adjust prices, under the terms of the amendment, must compute "base container costs" (average March, 1942) and current container costs. Exact amounts of increases—the difference between the base and current costs—may then be added to the manufacturers' ceiling prices.

—O-P-D—

Munitions Production Showed Gain in June

OPD Washington Bureau

The twelfth of a series of monthly reports on munitions production has been issued by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. The following shows the rate of progress of munitions production month by month so far in 1943:—January production was 7 percent below production for December, 1942. February production was 6 percent above production for January; March production was 9 percent above production for February; April production was 6 percent above production for March; May production showed no gain over production for April; June production was 2 percent above production for May.

—O-P-D—

Steam Kettles L-Order Amended

To clarify the restrictions governing the manufacture and sale of steam-jacketed kettles, limitation order L-182, commercial cooking and food and plate warming equipment, has been amended by the War Production Board.

Kettles using steam at working pressures less than 90 pounds, regardless of end-use, are covered by order L-182, while those designed to operate with steam at working pressures of 90 pounds or over will be controlled by Limitation Order L-292, Food Processing Machinery, to be amended soon.

—O-P-D—

WPB Names Texas Regional Director

Appointment of George L. Noble, jr., of Houston, Texas, to succeed R. Eugene Risser as regional director of the War Production Board with headquarters at Dallas, has been announced by Wade T. Childress, WPB Deputy Vice-Chairman for Field Operations.

Mr. Risser has resigned to devote a substantial portion of his time to the operation of the Southwest Pump Company at Bonham, Texas, which company he left in July, 1942, when the WPB Regional Offices of War Production Board were being established.

What's new at NYQ

Global warfare demands new products —new methods—faster production. To meet these demands, for both the war front and home front . . . N.Y.Q. has recently installed new automatic weighing and filling equipment. Production has been speeded up—extra floor space released. Now — more than ever, you can have confidence in the quality of products bearing the N.Y.Q. label.

New Automatic Machinery

A new automatic filling machine in N.Y.Q's. Ninth Street plant . . . This new plant contains 60,000 square feet of floor space. Additional automatic machinery enables N.Y.Q. to meet the constantly growing demands of war and consumer requirements.

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS STAMPS

NYQ

GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 North Eleventh St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS DEPOT
915 Market Street
St. Louis, Mo.

Symbol of Quality

HIS NYQ LABEL CARRIES WITH IT

SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Peanut Crop Distribution Discussed

OPD Washington Bureau

Large increases in the production of peanut butter and peanut oil from the 1943 crop of farmers' stock peanuts, expected to approximate 1,425,000 tons or 375,000 tons greater than last year, are urgently needed to meet wartime requirements, the War Food Administration has announced. This is a tentative estimate calculated on yields equal to the average of the past three years. An official estimate will be made August 10 by the Department of Agriculture.

Peanut growers will retain about 250,000 tons of farmers' stock peanuts for seed, feed and other uses. It is proposed that about 700,000 tons, or 60 percent of the commercial crop as now estimated will be alloted to the edible trade. On the basis of this estimate, there would be about 475,000 tons for oil crushing. The 1942 crushing of farmers' stock peanuts totaled 190,000 tons, according to trade and other estimates.

Of 700,000 tons allocated to the edible trade, approximately 413,000 tons will be made into peanut butter—375,000 tons for civilian consumption and the remainder for the Army and Navy. Only 337,000 tons were made

—Continued on page 60

—O-P-D—

Argentine Casein Imports to Be Heavy

OPD Washington Bureau

Present prospects are that the fourth quarter allocations of casein will be at approximately the same levels, if not higher, than those of the third quarter, it was stated by WPB officials August 4.

Although domestic production of casein has continued to decline below expected production levels, sufficient quantities are to be imported from Argentina to balance out the supply picture and make further cuts in allocations unnecessary. The prospect of increased allocations depends entirely upon the volume brought in.

Steps have already been put in motion to increase the imports by a relaxation of shipping quotas and the issuance of additional licenses to import under M-63. No estimate of the amount to be brought in was given but it was said to be considerable.

—Continued on page 60

—O-P-D—

Castor Oil Import Duty Cut Opposed by Marsh

OPD Washington Bureau

Intentions of the government to consider a reduction in import duties on castor oil in the proposed trade agreement with Paraguay were opposed August 4 by Kendall Marsh, of the Baker Castor Oil Company, Jersey City, N. J., in testimony before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Mr. Marsh said that the industry was not concerned so much by the reduction as it would apply to Paraguay since Paraguay is not an exporter, as it is of the effects of such a reduction, extended under the most favored nation clause to other exporting countries, after the war.

He said that India, England, France, Belgium and Germany are all potential exporters of the oil after the war and each of these countries can produce the oil cheaper than here. Furthermore, he added, a reduction in the duty would encourage development of a processing industry in South America and with costs of common labor so much less than in the United States, the existence of the domestic industry would be seriously threatened.

—O-P-D—

WFA Voids Lard Order On Weekly Gov't Quota

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has announced that the order requiring Federally-inspected packers to set aside 50 percent of their weekly lard production for government purchase had been suspended August 1. The suspension of the lard order was issued as amendment 1, to FDO 20. In addition to suspending the order, the amendment gives the director authority to reinstate the order at any time.

WFA Purchases to June 30

Purchases, chiefly of agricultural commodities, by the War Food Administration up to June 30 include the following items:—

	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1943		Cumulative since March 15, 1941	
	*Pounds	F.O.B. Cost	Pounds	F.O.B. Cost
Acetic acid	.....	.....	87,939	$11,967
Alcohol, potable	.....	.....	1,800	161
Allspice	9,336	$4,238	9,886	4,535
Anise seed	9,558	5,900	9,558	5,500
Army spread (a fat)	318,750	120,050	318,750	120,050
Baking powder	800,720	52,318	1,267,792	84,053
Baking soda	21,144	786	580,010	3,049
Bay leaves	28,494	13,388	44,588	17,774
Beef suet	660,000	144,068	1,017,460	221,710
Calcium arsenate	.....	.....	24,000	1,496
Calcium carbide	10,000	350	10,000	350
Caraway oil	.....	.....	600	8,650
Caraway seed	900	654	900	654
Carbon bisulphide	.....	.....	40,150	1,706
Cardemom	1,404	2,493	1,404	2,493
Carotene (in oil).....kilograms	5,899	131,642	11,174	239,817
Ceresan	25	9	25	9
Chili powder	1,488	577	1,488	577
Cinnamon	8,775	7,658	11,195	9,418
Citric acid, granular	1,035,045	207,228	2,026,845	407,912
Cloves (ground)	5,610	2,174	5,610	2,174
Cocoa butter	282,240	73,382	282,240	73,382
Copper oxychloride	4,800	1,114	4,800	1,114
Copper sulphate	.....	.....	60,000	.....
Coriander	8,784	2,899	9,884	3,262
Corn oil	3,775,500	591,070	13,190,106	2,038,530
Cornstarch	51,912,364	1,545,823	507,423,620	14,699,173
Cottonseed cake	.....	.....	400,000	8,820
Cottonseed meal	.....	.....	1,400,000	29,820
Cottonseed oil	5,347,620	776,560	62,707,531	8,803,044
Cottonseed pellets	.....	.....	300,000	7,178
Cream of tartar	3,292	1,855	3,292	1,885
Cumin	.....	.....	1,100	352
Curry powder	1,104	339	1,104	339
Cyanacetamide .....kilograms	.....	.....	4,000	21,200
Dextrose (d-glucose)	140,000	6,454	251,571	11,536
Dextrose (anhydrous)	16,800	3,360	16,800	3,360
Diacetone glusonic acid .....kilograms	3,750	37,500	15,125	150,250
Dipentine .....gallons	.....	.....	33,800	16,232
Eggs, dried	212,124,597	259,186,626	458,782,634	519,025,754
Enzymes	340	1,190	43,792	11,463
Fatty acids	.....	.....	12,000	1,482
Feeding oil .....gallons	3,270	8,616	18,780	55,057
Fish meal	1,802,100	69,160	4,121,200	160,412
Fruit extracts, synthetic	17,303	6,784	74,799	61,463
Ginger	1,968	782	2,118	854
Grapefruit oil	.....	.....	26,614	46,145
Hops	1,180	579	53,710	14,893
Kola nuts	.....	.....	114,798	11,760
Lard	421,942,674	61,862,008	1,394,987,510	182,954,941
Lead arsenate	150,000	16,650	150,000	16,650
Lemon oil	102,070	306,510	332,305	872,072
Linseed cake	.....	.....	429,900	7,450
Linseed meal	2,240,000	34,720	3,390,000	56,281
Linseed oil, edible	2,339,360	346,477	2,439,088	360,909
Mace	900	820	900	820
Milk, dry, powder, mixture	21,050	3,789	55,050	10,929
Milk, dry, skim, roller	10,415,749	1,306,972	195,642,739	23,205,719
Milk, dry, skim, spray	108,564,863	15,762,507	209,993,858	28,770,168
Milk, dry, whole	25,974,208	9,470,827	35,881,158	12,289,452
Multivitamin tablets	54,938,000	132,476	54,938,000	132,476
Mustard flour	91,692	21,016	413,418	71,904
Mustard seed	.....	.....	1,320	317
Nicotine alkaloid	100,000	221,000	112,600	249,972
Nicotine sulphate	50,000	40,000	55,000	43,700
Nicotine acid	7	38	343	1,718
Nutmeg	3,588,000	1,969,000	3,654	1,999
Nutmeg oil	100	370	500	2,182
Oil emulsion .....gallons	3,630	1,416	3,630	1,416
Oleomargarin	61,249,500	9,780,895	158,378,837	24,608,706
Oleo oil	8,563,000	1,084,944	15,731,900	1,990,283
Orange oil	700	490	23,848	32,569
Paprika	5,400	2,192	5,400	2,192
Paris green	100,000	19,400	101,000	20,240
Peanuts, shelled, raw	.....	.....	6,011,200	468,334
Pectin, dry	1,182,470	1,373,427	3,845,469	3,603,866
Pectin, liquid .....gallons	.....	.....	354,166	139,590
Pepper	59,520	12,074	187,516	30,161
Peppermint oil	.....	.....	183,000	1,024,842
Phosphoric acid	.....	.....	144,460	6,780
Phosphorus	2,090	481	2,090	481
Pine oil .....gallons	.....	.....	652,869	468,437
Pine pitch	.....	.....	925,000	21,180
Pine tar, kiln .....gallons	.....	.....	369,100	116,636
Pine tar oil .....gallons	.....	.....	191,600	58,119
Pine tar retort .....gallons	.....	.....	739,300	286,008
Pinene .....gallons	81,000	41,715	247,666	479,669
Poppy seed	.....	.....	3,300	2,652
Pork fat, refined	33,775,106	4,842,628	33,786,197	4,843,834
Pork fat, rendered	3,075,690	418,949	10,771,940	1,429,490
Pyrethrum .....gallons	200	1,268	200	1,268
Riboflavin .....grams	70,000	40,450	77,632	45,660
Rosin, liquid	.....	.....	18,200,101	479,669
Rosin, wood	1,763,000	124,475	58,436,490	1,581,485
Saccharin	2,100	2,205	2,100	2,205
Sage	9,061	4,246	9,061	4,246
Salid oils (miscellaneous)	.....	.....	1,020,000	154,836
Saltpeter	468	64	468	64
Salt, rock	224,000	1,408	510,600	4,102
Salt, table	1,876,466	29,529	6,798,658	93,206
Sassafras oil	.....	.....	2,250	2,712
Scouring powder	300,000	10,250	526,484	20,881
Semesan	25	34	25	34
Shortening	60,725,104	9,732,858	106,184,651	17,109,733
Soap, laundry	30,450,000	1,827,048	59,437,200	3,546,914
Soap powder, laundry	400,000	34,020	400,000	34,020
Soap, toilet	3,836,125	562,867	6,514,711	921,382
Sodium fluoride	620	99	620	99
Sodium hydroxide	168,000	3,360	168,000	3,360
Sorbose	60,000	85,760	130,320	229,296
Soybeans	.....	.....	50,980,000	1,630,795
Soybean oil	21,783,500	2,890,327	39,108,862	5,207,771
Soybean pellets	400,000	7,450	10,356	267,303
Starch, laundry	440,916	26,668	440,916	26,668
Stearic acid	22,400	4,032	22,400	4,032
Sugar, corn	210,000	10,020	14,224,000	636,518
Sulphur stripe	29,120	8,736	29,120	8,736
Sunflower seed oil	336,242	470,074	15,739,702	1,887,411
Syrup, corn	213,475	7,638	590,333	22,146
Tallow, edible	12,035,983	1,338,339	33,167,169	3,618,608
Tangerine oil	.....	.....	917	4,926
Tarene .....gallons	.....	.....	824,250	256,093
Tarol .....gallons	.....	.....	60,000	24,000
Thyme (whole)	900	319	900	319
Turpentine .....gallons	276,500	188,942	2,336,318	1,766,820
Vanilla beans	.....	.....	1,054	653
Vanillin crystals	16,030	34,672	16,030	34,672
Vitamin A .....m-units	9,759,670	1,673,067	39,803,691	6,080,074
Vitamin A & D .....gallons	252,192	1,463,521	258,842	1,496,588
Vitamin B_1 .....kilograms	5,592	1,942,040	13,557	5,973,790
Vitamin B_2 .....grams	.....	.....	850	2,200
Vitamin C, powderred .....ounces	1,470,888	1,470,888	2,102,553	2,210,509
Vitamin C, tablets	.....	.....	113,400,000	174,009
Vitamin D_2	.....	.....	23	533
Volk	1,250	69	1,250	69
Wormseed oil	.....	.....	9,000	24,400
Yeast, dry	936,200	446,658	1,803,806	857,426
tablets	21,000,000	17,346	37,000,000	33,086
Zinc oxide	25	5	25	5

Additional for Lend-Lease Purposes

In addition to the purchases reported above, Commodity Credit Corporation has made available the following for lend-lease purposes:—

Linseed oil, edible	84,810,385	11,468,089	84,810,385	11,468,089
Rosin, gum	76,563,690	3,320,536	185,103,640	7,594,425
Soybeans	27,440,000	961,584,000	27,440,000	961,584,000
Soybean meal .....tons	7,954	397,382	7,954	397,382
Sunflower seed oil	34,957,460	4,856,366	34,957,460	4,856,366
Tallow, edible	5,218,720	515,349	5,218,720	515,349

* Quantity in pounds unless otherwise specified.

Cottonseed, Soybean, Peanut Meals Ceiled

OPD Washington Bureau

Dollars-and-cents ceiling prices on cottonseed oil meal, soybean oil meal, peanut oil meal, and their by-products, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed hull bran and peanut hulls, when sold by processors, were announced by the Office of Price Administration today.

Three new regulations issued, all effective July 31, 1943, as follows:—

Maximum Price Regulation No. 444, covering cottonseed oil meal, cake, pea size meal and pellets, and cottonseed hulls and hull bran. Maximum price regulation No. 442, covering peanut oil meal, cake, pea size meal and pellets. Maximum price regulation No. 443, covering soybean oil meal, cake, pea size meal and pellets.

At the same time the section No. 1.8 of revised supplementary regulation 14 relating to cottonseed and peanut oil meals and cakes is, in effect, revoked and section 1.5 is limited to oil meals for animal feeds not covered. This revocation is effected through amendment 13 to revised supplementary regulation No. 14. The new ceilings for processors are:—

Cottonseed Oil Meal

Cottonseed oil meal, or sized cake, 41 to 43 percent of protein content,

—Continued on page 43

—O-P-D—

Flaxseed Far West Price Formula Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Sellers of flaxseed in the States of Arizona, California, Kansas and Texas will be able to determine their maximum prices with greater facility as a result of two actions by the Office of Price Administration. These actions are:—

The terminal basing points in California were expanded to include Oakland and Wilmington in the San Francisco and Los Angeles metropolitan areas respectively, where there are flaxseed processing plants.

Sales at interior points in those four states are specifically covered in the same manner as interior point sales in the rest of the country.

Maximum prices at interior points in all States are the maximum prices at the nearest terminal basing point, less rail transportation charges and handling charges. It is further made clear that the deduction of 8 cents per bushel required under the regu-

—Continued on page 60

—O-P-D—

Argentine Flaxseed Floor Price Suspended

Officially guaranteed minimum prices to producers of 1942-43 crop flaxseed were to be suspended in Argentina August 15, according to a dispatch received by the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Until that date the Grain Board continued to make purchases at 70 cents a bushel for flaxseed. The dispatch stated that minimum prices would be set for the new crop which will be harvested next November-December, if market conditions at that time warrant such action.

Cancellation of guaranteed minimum prices announced on July 22 follows closely upon a decree of July 1 in which the government cancelled that part of existing contracts between the Argentine Grain Board and

—Continued on page 60

—O-P-D—

Oils, Fats Industry Wage Rate Approved

OPD Washington Bureau

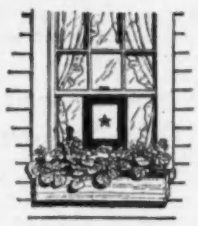
A minimum wage rate of 40 cents an hour for workers in the cottonseed and peanut crushing industry and in the vegetable fats and oil industry was approved July 29 by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and House Division of the Department of Labor. The minimum rate becomes effective for the two industries August 16.

The definition of the cottonseed and peanut crushing industry as contained in the order means:—

The manufacture from cottonseed and peanuts of crude oil and by-products, including but without limitation, cake,

—Continued on page 60

"...and give my pup a pat for me"



Dear Mom:

Nothing very much has happened since my last letter. I've been on a couple of raids so far, and . . . if I do say so myself . . . I'm getting to be quite handy with the bomb-sight. I'm sure looking forward to the day when I can put the "bombs away" for the last time, and head home to you folks. I expect that you're all working very hard in the garden these days. As soon as I can arrange to get this war over, I'll come home and help you eat all those vegetables and things.

Well, that's about all for now. Keep up the writing, please. Until the next time, my love to you, and Dad, and Sis . . . and give my pup a pat for me.

As ever, Bob

Bob and thousands of others like him are waiting now for the implements of Victory. The longer we take to supply them, the longer these boys will be away from their loved ones. Let's help them get the job done quickly by investing in United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps. Let's give them the tools they need. Let's make it possible for Bob to come home soon, and give his pup a pat in person.

The Army-Navy "E" has been awarded to all three plants of Merck & Co., Inc., for Excellence in Wartime Production.

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N.

New York, N. Y. • Philadelphia, Pa. • St. Louis, Mo. • Elkton, Va. • Chicago, Ill. • Los Angeles, C

In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited, Montreal and Toronto

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

August 6, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.* lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
*OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.98
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[4] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't...100 lbs. .43 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[4] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,4] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.31.75 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.10 - —
5-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.45 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.33.16 - —
500 grams, dms.....kilo.34.22 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,999 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,999 lbs.....up. .55 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,999 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton 111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt alld..ton 109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse. ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l. wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[2,5] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks.....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kegs, 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls..lb. .08 - .09
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more...lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.35 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0985- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic[4] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotic,[4] dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb.....lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.50
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks.....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd, N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. drs., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works.lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18¼
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic,[5] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.09 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anh., dms.lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms.....lb. .32 - —
Agar,[5] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 1.97 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms.. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Alcohol, benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl normal,[1,5] ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1880- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1930- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1780- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- .2270
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- .2320
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- .2200
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West. ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks.....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber, cns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,6,5] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., wks., E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., wks., E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works. gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E. gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., N. works. gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works....gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .53½- —
19 dms., to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13¾
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l. gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal 11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks.....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.11.90 - —
19 dms.....gal.12.53½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.66 - —

Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0800- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd...gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dm. wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N.Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.64
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .73½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .75½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .70½- —
Alphaterpineol, denat., grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .78
Alum, ammonia,[4] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., divd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms. c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .19¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .75 - —
contract, wks.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled...100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
Aluminum, 98-99%,[2,3,5] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .58 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .53 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm....lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm. lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c., per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanel, cns., dms., wks..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal..ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. tanks, works (NH_3 content). lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0530- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms.....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .06½- .09¼
cns.....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, gran., bbls., fib, dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars.....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. 12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario..ton. 47.65 -48.05
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .29½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09¼
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09¼
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs..lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste dms.....lb. .08¼- —
Sulphamate, bbls., wks.....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing areas....ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports...ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —

Ammonia sulphide, red, 48%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .11½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., wks.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .29½- .30
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .38 - .38½
Star.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .35
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls...lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton...lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots..oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 62.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots..... 1.53 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars.....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots.....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 38.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, subtritute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N.J. or Ill..lb. .11 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas, refinery..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 98% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —

Barium chloride, CP, cryst., bbls., lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis... ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.35
Benzol,[6] 90%, dms., works...gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W Coast, works.....gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .50 Nom.
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidin acetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.62 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] beads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —

Black, lamp, 3, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .06
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 55½%, bbls., c.l., wks., ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .51 - .52
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis.. lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic.....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades; bbls., same basis, lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg., grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[3] tungstic, bbls., lb. 2.90 - —
molybdic,, bbls..lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.63 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tube....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton. 57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton. 31.00 - —
meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs. E. works..ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld...ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys. or dms. extra works.....gal. 4.95 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypermic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms, same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .08¾- .09
pap, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0225- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .09¾- .10¾

Brown, Sienna, raw, American, bbls., works	lb.	.04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.	lb.	.09 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls.. works	lb.	.03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works,	lb.	.04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y.	lb.	.04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans,	lb.	.05¼- —
Kansas City	lb.	.05¾- —
Minneapolis	lb.	.0535- —
Pittsburgh	lb.	.05 - —
bbls., ex car. Los Angeles.	lb.	.05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco. Seattle	lb.	.05½- —
ex whse. Los Angeles	lb.	.05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works	lb.	.09 - —
special, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns	oz.	.35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns	oz.	.30 - —
Bryonia root, bls	lb.	.85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls	lb.	.82 - .84
Berries, bgs	lb.	.70 - .75
Burdock root, bls	lb.	.32 - .33
Burgundy pitch, dms	lb.	.06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3,	gal.	.03½- —
Butternut bark, bls	lb.	.08 - .09
Butyl acetate, normal,[2] ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.* of Miss. R.	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.17½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.,	lb.	.1870- .2140
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.1920- .2190
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.1800- .2070

* Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss. R. ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,2] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).		
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.90 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).		
Lactate, dms.	lb.	.20¼- —
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.42 - —
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.41 - —
Oleate, ref'd. dms., works	lb.	.35 - —
tech., dms., works	lb.	.29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld E. of St. Louis	lb.	.20¼- .21¼
Butyl propionate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.16½- .17
tanks	lb.	.15½- —
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.31 - —
Butyric ether, bots	gal.	6.50 - 6.95
cans., works	lb.	.65 - .70
dms.	lb.	.60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,* jars	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
bots.	lb.	1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,* bots	lb.	4.23 - —
cans	lb.	4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)		
Metal,[3,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd.	lb.	.95 - —
Ingots or sticks	lb.	.90 - —
Red (see Red).		
Selenide (see Red).		
Sulphite see Yellow).		
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.	lb.	2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.	lb.	3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots	lb.	3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	1.95 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots	lb.	5.25 - 5.37
Calaba: Leans, bgs	lb.	.35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls	lb.	.30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs.		3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼- .08¼
Bromide, jars	lb.	.65 - .70
Calcium carbide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b whse. 100 lbs.		4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).		
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd.	ton.	21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots	ton.	28.50 -41.00
Liquor, basic 40%, tanks, wks.,	ton.	7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.	lb.	.28 - .30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.00 -21.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd.	ton.	21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots	ton.	28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
dms.	lb.	.57 - .58
cns.	lb.	.70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.		
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.28 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.	lb.	.35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dms.	lb.	2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.	lb.	2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots., per gram.		.25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works	ton.	75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works	lb.	.07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works	lb.	.08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works	lb.	.10 - —
medicinal, bbls.	lb.	.11½- .12
dms.	lb.	.12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.06 - .06¼
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0635- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0705- .0745
Resinate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16

Calcium silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26 - .28
Strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
Sulphate (see Gypsum).		
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	No stocks
80%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	No stocks
luminous, tins, works	100 lbs.	No stocks
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.	lb.	.49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[3] bbls., dms.	lb.	2.95 - 2.96
bots.	lb.	3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural, powd., cs.	lb.	.85 - .90
slabs, cs.	lb.	.85 - .90
tablets, tins	lb.	1.25 Nom.
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.43½- —
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.47 - .54
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.68 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.69 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.81 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.83 - —
Monobromate, dms.	lb.	3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).		
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.	lb.	.29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.	lb.	6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		

Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.75 - .76
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.68 - .69
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.56 - .57
natural, bgs.	lb.	.48 - .50
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Carbazole, 90%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).		
Diethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.225 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.235 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal.	gal.	.83 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90 - —

Carbon tetrachloride, Zone 4, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Rates zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.H., N.J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.	lb.	1.50 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.	lb.	1.70 - 1.75
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.08 - 1.10
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70 - 1.10
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.29 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.00¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
Casein,[1] acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't pts.	lb.	.24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24¾- —
Rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis	lb.	.23½- —
Argentine, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, c. and f. Buenos Aires	lb.	.12 - .12½
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill	bls. lb.	.60 Nom.
regular, bls.	lb.	.58 Nom.
shortstick	lb.	.53 Nom.
broken	lb.	.51 Nom.

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- Bulking value
- Non volatile
- Indicated uses
- Physical Forms
- Application
- Solubility

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BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 5.45 - 5.64
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks. gal. .73½ - —
l.c.l., works gal. .75½ - —
tanks, works gal. .70½ - —
Alphaterpineol, denat., grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp. gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls. lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd. lb. .10½ - .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd. lb. .09½ - .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms. c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0310 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .0340 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
bbls., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .17¾ - —
contract, wks. lb. .16¾ - —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms. lb. .20¾ - —
contract, wks. lb. .19¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works lb. .78 - —
contract, wks. lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms. lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .24½ - —
Palmitate, precip., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms. lb. .15½ - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
Aluminum, 96-99%,[1,3,4] c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms. lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm. lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .59 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm. lb. .96 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm. lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm. lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 17.00 - 18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., wks. lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms. lb. 4.00 - —
bots. lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal. ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls. lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys. lb. .05¼ - —
dms., c.l. lb. .02¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .02¾ - —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms. lb. .0538 - .0614
Bichromate, bbls. lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .1080 - —
powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .1130 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls. lb. .31 - .35
dms. lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms. lb. .08½ - .09¼
cns. lb. .14¾ - .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniacal)
USP, gran., bbls., fib, dms., kgs. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots. lb. 3.71 - —
jars lb. 3.85 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. 12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs. lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario ton. 47.65 - 48.05
tech., bgs., works ton. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs. lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs. lb. .25½ - .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08¼
monobasic, pure, bbls. lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08¼
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms. lb. .34 - —
paste, dms. lb. .08½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., wks. lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing areas ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-43%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
Ammonia sulphide, red, 45%, chys., works lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, chys., works lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms. lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls. lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¼ - .11½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .08½ - —
Nitrite, USP, bots. lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., wks. lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots. lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works lb. .32½ - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls. lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs. lb. .29½ - .30
Spanish, bgs. lb. .38 - .38½
Star lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs. lb. .29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Anisic aldehyde, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto[6] paste, bxs. lb. .24 - .30
Seed, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal,[3,4] bulk, c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs. lb. .18½ - —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs. lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½ - —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd., E. of Miss. River lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, bbls. lb. .28 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots. oz. 11.25 - 11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity 62.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Root, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls. lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l. lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.35 - —
jars lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. .52 - .55
bots. lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾ - —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs. lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .05½ - .12
process form, bgs., wks. lb. .05¾ - .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines ton. 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10¼ - —
California, dms., c.l. ton. 34.40 - —
l.c.l. ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N.J. or Ill. lb. .11 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton. 25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery ton. 21.00 - 23.00
tanks, refinery ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots. oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs. lb. .26 - —
Barium chloride, CP, cryst., bbls., lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks. lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .09½ - .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines ton. 7.00 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms. lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] 90%, dms., works gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal. gal. .15 - —
W Coast, works gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib, ctns., works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns. lb. .50 Nom.
dms. lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots. lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidin acetone, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. 22.50 - 38.50
Hydrochloride, cns. lb. 22.50 - 38.50
Sulphate, cns. lb. 22.50 - 38.50
Berberis root, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthyl, resublimed, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs., works lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots. lb. 3.00 - —
jars lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots. lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots. lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots. lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots. lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs. lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots. lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms. lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns. lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms. lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns. lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots. lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms. lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms. lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns. lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots. lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms. lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots. lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.40 - —
cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt alld. East lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½ - —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] beads, comp., bgs., c.l., works lb. .03550 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .07½ - —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03625 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse. lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .08¼ - —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Black, lamp, 3, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
4, ctns., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
5, ctns., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
7, ctns., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .0434 - —
Vine, A, bbls. lb. .04½ - .05
B, bbls. lb. .05¾ - —
kegs lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls. lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls. lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66%%, bbls., c.l., wks., ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3,6] dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs., unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots, Chicago lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .51 - .52
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[3] genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades; bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .18
reg., grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.20 - —
molybdic, bbls. lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.53 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.5c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton. 57.50 - 65.00
junk, bulk, same basis ton. 31.00 - —
meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works ton. 37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .18
Borage flowers, bls. lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[3] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld. ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld. ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.06 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
les ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —

USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys. or dms., extra works gal. 4.95 - —
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02¼ - —
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works lb. .03¾ - .05
pap, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235 - —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .05¾ - .10¼

Brown, Sienna, raw, American,	bbls., works	lb.	.04 - .10
Italian type,	bbls., wks.	lb.	.08 - .10
Umber, Amer.,	bbls.. works.	lb.	.03½- —
Italian type,	bbls., works,	lb.	.04½- —
Turkey type,	bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y.	lb.	.04½- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans,		lb.	.05¼- —
Kansas City		lb.	.05¾- —
Minneapolis		lb.	.0535- —
Pittsburgh		lb.	.05 - —
bbls., ex car. Los Angeles,		lb.	.05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle		lb.	.05¼- —
ex whse. Los Angeles		lb.	.05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle		lb.	.05¾- —
Vandyke, reg.,	bbls., works..	lb.	.09 - —
special,	bbls., same basis	lb.	.12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns		oz.	.35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns		oz.	.30 - —
Bryonia root, bls		lb.	.85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls		lb.	.80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls		lb.	.82 - .84
Berries, bgs		lb.	.70 - .75
Burdock root, bls		lb.	.32 - .33
Burgundy pitch, dms		lb.	.06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3,		gal.	.03½- —
Butternut bark, bls		lb.	.08 - .09
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment.,	Hl., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.[6] of Miss. R.	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of	Miss. R.	lb.	.18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of	Miss. R.	lb.	.17½- —
other production,	dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.,	lb.	.1870- .2140
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of	Miss. R.	lb.	.1920- .2190
tanks, frt. alld. E. of	Miss. R.	lb.	.1800- .2070

[6] Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss. R. ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,6]	dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.10 - —
tanks, same basis		lb.	.08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde,	dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.,	works	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works		lb.	.14½- —
Carbinol, secondary,	l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Chloride, normal,	dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32 - —
l.c.l., works		lb.	.35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).			
Lactate, dms		lb.	.20½- —
Laurate, dms., works		lb.	.42 - —
Myristate, dms., works		lb.	.41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works		lb.	.35 - —
tech., dms., works		lb.	.29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms		lb.	2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld E. of	St. Louis	lb.	.20¼- .21½
Butyl propionate, dms., divd		lb.	.16½- .17
tanks		lb.	.15½- —
Stearate, dms		lb.	.31 - —
Butyric ether, bots		gal.	6.50 - 6.95
cans., works		lb.	.65 - .70
dms.		lb.	.60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars		lb.	1.65 - 1.70
bots.		lb.	1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots		lb.	4.25 - —
cans		lb.	4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)			
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs.,	divd.	lb.	.95 - —
Ingots or sticks		lb.	.90 - —
Red (see Red).			
Selenide (see Red).			
Sulphite see Yellow).			
Caffeine,[1]	dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs		lb.	2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots		lb.	3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous,	4ms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs		lb.	3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots		lb.	3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1]	dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	1.95 - —
smaller lots		lb.	2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide,	bots.	lb.	5.29 - 5.37
Calaba: Leans,	bgs.	lb.	.35 - .40
Calamus root,	dom., bls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Calcium acetate,	bgs., divd. 100 lbs.		3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6]	bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.07½- .08¼
Bromide,	jars	lb.	.65 - .70
Calcium carbide,[6]	dms., c.l., divd. 100 lbs.		4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b whse	100 lbs.		4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, 77-80%,	paper bgs., c.l., divd.	ton.	18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd		ton.	21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots		ton.	28.50 -41.00
Liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks.,		ton.	7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars		lb.	.28 - .30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd.		ton.	18.00 -21.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd		ton.	21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots		ton.	28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls		lb.	.52 - —
dms.		lb.	.57 - .58
cns.		lb.	.70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.			
Glycerophosphate,	fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.28 - —
100-lb. lots		lb.	1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs		lb.	1.65 - —
Hypophosphite,	cns.	lb.	.62 - .65
Iodide,	bots., jars	lb.	4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP,	bbls.	lb.	.35 - .37
Mandelate, dense,	dm.	lb.	2.05 - 2.80
fluffy,	dms.	lb.	2.05 - 2.80
Palmitate,	bbls.	lb.	.28 - .29
Pantothenate,	dex., 100-gram bots.	per gram.	.25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade,	bgs., works.	ton.	75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over,	works.	lb.	.07 - .07⅝
5 to 9 bbls.,	works	lb.	.08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls.,	works	lb.	.10 - —
medicinal,	bbls.	lb.	.11½- .12
dms.		lb.	.12½- .18
monobasic,	cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald		lb.	.06 - .06½
tribasic,	bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0635- —
l.c.l.		lb.	.0705- .0745
Resinate,	precip., bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16

Calcium silicate, hydrated, 50-lb.	paper bags, c.l., works.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.,	works	lb.	.06 - —
Stearate,	precip., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.26 - .28
Strontium sulphide, phosphorescent,	works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 70%,	bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	No stocks
80%, bgs., c.l.,	works	ton.	No stocks
luminous, tins, works.		100 lbs.	No stocks
Sulphocarbolate,	bbls.	lb.	.49 - —
Calendula flowers,	bls.	lb.	3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[3]	bbls., dms.	lb.	2.95 - 2.96
bots.		lb.	3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural, powd., cs		lb.	.85 - .90
slabs, cs		lb.	.85 - .90
tablets, tins		lb.	1.25 Nom.
synth., tech., bbls., contract,	2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)		lb.	.43½- —
5 to 9 bbls		lb.	.44 - —
1 to 4 bbls		lb.	.45 - —
smaller lots		lb.	.47 - .54
USP,	gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.68 - —
1,000-lb. lots		lb.	.69 - —
smaller lots		lb.	.70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots		lb.	.81 - —
1,000-lb. lots		lb.	.82 - —
smaller lots		lb.	.83 - —
Monobromate,	dms.	lb.	3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).			
Canary seed,[1]	Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Canella alba bark,	bls.	lb.	.29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs		lb.	2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs		lb.	2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs		lb.	6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs		lb.	6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			

Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs		lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs		lb.	.75 - .76
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs		lb.	.68 - .69
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs		lb.	.56 - .57
natural, bgs		lb.	.48 - .50
Catnip, bls		lb.	.25 - .30
Carbazole, 95%,	dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots, works		lb.	.80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works		lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works		lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).			
Diethyl, l.c.l., works		lb.	.60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works		lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works		lb.	.225 - —
l.c.l., works		lb.	.235 - —
tanks, works		lb.	.215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.		lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis		lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls		lb.	.06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal.	dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld		gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt.	alld.	gal.	.97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld		gal.	1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt.	alld.	gal.	.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld		gal.	.87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt.	alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld		gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt.	alld.	gal.	.94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld		gal.	1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt.	alld.	gal.	1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld		gal.	1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.,		gal.	.83 - —
l.c.l.		gal.	.90 - —

Carbon tetrachloride, Zone 4,	5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07 - —
l.c.l.		gal.	1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.H., N.J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1]	bleached, cs	lb.	1.50 - 1.70
	decorticated, cs	lb.	1.70 - 1.75
	green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	1.08 - 1.10
	Ceylon, cs	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Caramel coloring,	bbls	gal.	.70 - 1.10
Carvol,	bots	lb.	22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark,	bulk	lb.	.29 - .32
Case hardening mixture,	50% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09½- —
slabs,	dms., l.c.l	lb.	.08¾- —
Casein,[1]	acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't pts.	lb.	.24 - —
	20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24½- —
	less than 20 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24¾- —
	Rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis	lb.	.23½- —
	Argentine, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, c. and f. Buenos Aires	lb.	.12 - .12½
Cassia,[1]	Batavia, No. 1, thin quill	bls.	.60 Nom.
	regular, bls	lb.	.58 Nom.
	shortstick	lb.	.53 Nom.
	broken	lb.	.51 Nom.

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Cassia, China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bakts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.19.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .33 - .33½
French .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb. .60 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.

Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., divd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Penn. .....ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .98 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .90
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works, lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .06¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —

Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple, 2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex-whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½*
Cinchonidine, sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] cns., dms., jars..lb. .98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .21 - .21½
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works..lb. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., divd., lb. .83½- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.53 - —
feed grade, 25% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.23 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 42% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls....lb. .15 - —
1% cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .15 - —
2% cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .16 - —
3½% cobalt oxide, bbls..lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .38½- —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs..lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks.
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .....lb. .28 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .64 - .65
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .25
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd.. lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¼- .24
crystals, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14¾
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,4] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works.lb. .19½- .28½
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. .11½ Nom.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .13 Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Cornsugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., divd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Cornsyrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.34 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.60 - —
meal, 8%, S. E. mills.....ton.38.60 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar solut., tanks, wks.gal. .141 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .69 - .77
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 97% 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R...lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90

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Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Persian, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15½
Cyanamide,[5,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
gran., fertilizer mixing grade, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.,unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyanide-chloride mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms...lb. .10¾- —
slabs, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks, lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .25 - .33
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[7] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., Chi.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl[4] ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast.ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal cns., works..lb. .2660- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2860- —
returnable dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .2180- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2230- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2110- —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l.....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks.....lb. .2020- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamino ethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24⅛
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 90° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks.....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .42 - .45
cns.....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi,[6] bgs.....ton.70.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns...lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns ....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.55 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[4] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R. paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R. powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
242 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
259 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .35 - .38
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .88 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
328 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange S.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .70
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .60
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .85 - 1.00
581 Direct black Ew.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L...lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .34
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
885 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .38 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Fudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .80 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

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Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .21 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
98 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[4].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
182 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M....lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks.
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .18 - .19
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -23.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .45 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Escerine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170-.1200
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220-.1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070-.1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- .90
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. 77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0342- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0691- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., l.c.l., West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis.lb. .0743- —
W. of Rockies, same basis, lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[1,6] dms., c.l....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots., 5 oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Ethylidinaniline, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dm.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N. C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs. ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white,[6] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines. net ton.33.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more CaF_2, mines..lb.33.00 - —
65% Ca F_2, mines.....lb.32.00 - —
60% Ca F_2, mines.....lb.31.00 - —
less than 60% Ca F_2, mines, lb.33.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,6,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
imp., c.l., bgs.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dums., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l. works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2 .....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks..gal. .03¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24½- .24¾
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .24¼- .24½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l. same basis, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,6] C.P., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd, zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
C.P., USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponication, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglas, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo.

Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. .....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.10 - 5.15
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Grains of Paradise, bgs....lb. .19 - .19½
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst), 90%, $325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08½- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras)
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chrome oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls. .....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, flb. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidine carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58- .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .17 - .17½
powd., bbls.....lb. .26 - .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .52¾- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
35, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
37, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .09¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore Kasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, baks., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse, entry point, c.l., lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, baks., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —

Gum dammar l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. 10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe., cs.....lb. No stocks.
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .35

Gum, kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .16 - —
80%, same basis....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis....lb. .28 - —
x, same basis....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20½- —
extra, same basis....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20½- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis....lb. .30 - —
8x, same basis....lb. .65½- —
4x, same basis....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l. prices are ½c. to ¼c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .13 - .35
Opium (see Op).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse.lb. .97½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald...ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..lb.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla.....ton.12.60 - —

H

Hawthorn, berries, bgs.....lb .35 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
Hematine, paste, bbls., No. 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Henbane leaves, lbs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis. lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .36 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Hematropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.35 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd..lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyocyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

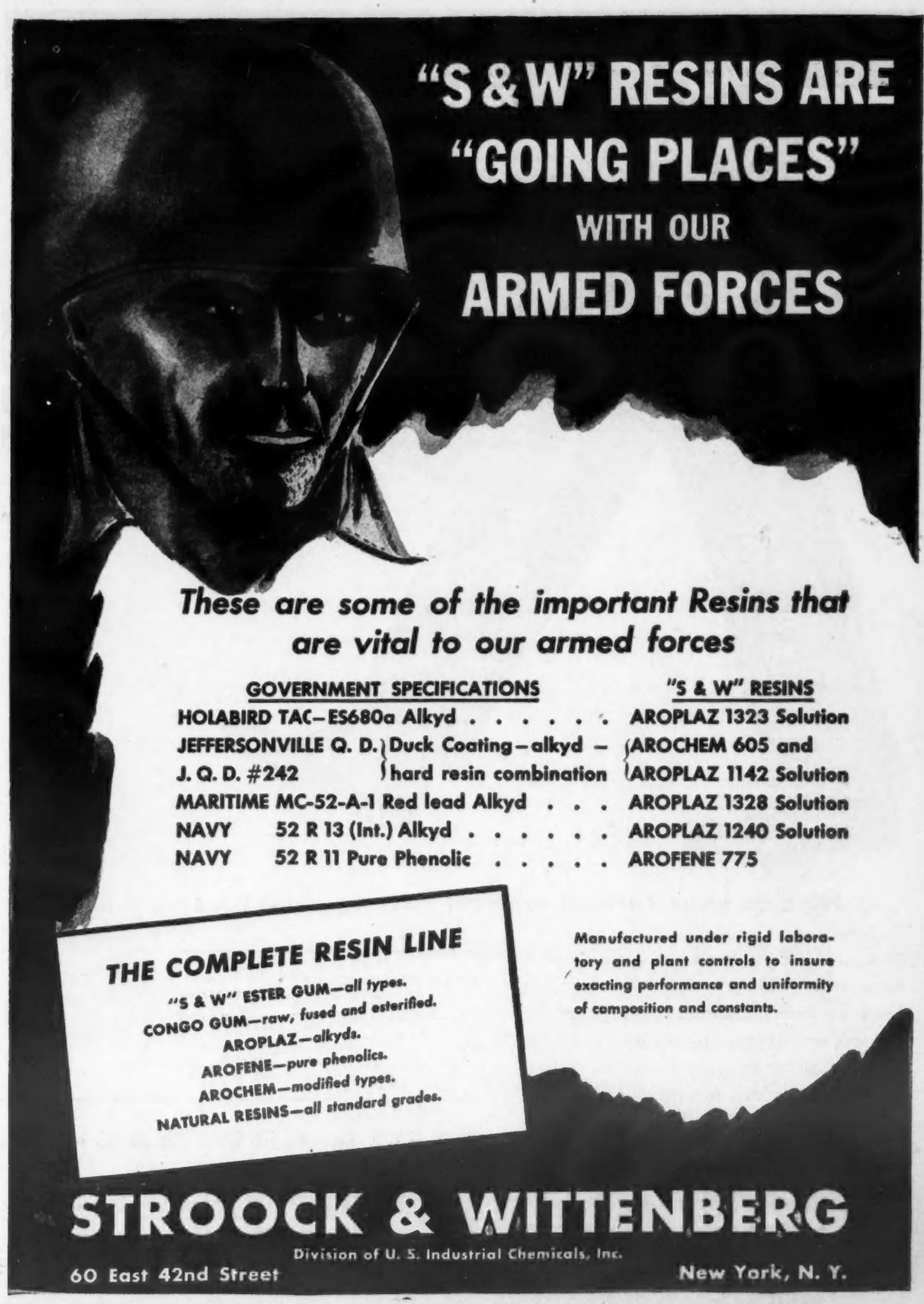
Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .38 - .50
powd.....lb. .32 - .5[illegible]
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .17 - —
50 lbs., djns.....lb. .18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns. .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales .....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .58 - .59
cbys. .....lb. .39 - .40
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .82 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs. .....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .0[illegible]
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls....lb. .32 - .36
scales, dms.....lb. .44 - .47
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .35½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .36½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works..lb. .0860-
tanks, works.....lb. .0760-
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 -
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .13
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.. lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .45 - .55

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .38 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24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JEFFERSONVILLE Q. D. } Duck Coating—alkyd — hard resin combination } AROCHEM 605 and AROPLAZ 1142 Solution
J. Q. D. #242
MARITIME MC-52-A-1 Red lead Alkyd . . . AROPLAZ 1328 Solution
NAVY 52 R 13 (Int.) Alkyd . . . . . AROPLAZ 1240 Solution
NAVY 52 R 11 Pure Phenolic . . . . . AROFENE 775
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Kerosene at refinery:—

Ark., 41-43 w.w., blk, tank.gal.	.04½-	—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.gal.	.071 -	—
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.gal.	.04½-	.04¾
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tank.gal.	.04½-	—
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal.	.07 -	.07¼
46 w.w., tanks.....gal.	.07 -	—
47 w.w., tanks.....gal.	.07½-	—
San Francisco, tanks.....gal.	.11½-	—
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb.	.10 -	.15

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb.	.55 -	.70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).		
Lard,[1,6] city, trcs.....100 lbs.	13.75 -	—
Western, choice, trcs....100 lbs.	13.80 -	—
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb.	3.75 -	4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb.	.27½-	.28
Greek, bls.....lb.	.28 -	.29
Portuguese, bls.....lb.	.16 -	.17
Spanish .....lb.	.31 -	.32
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb.	.80 -	.85
ordinary, bls.....lb.	.70 -	.75
select, bls.....lb.	.90 -	.95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).		
Acetate,[3] white, broken, bbls.lb.	.12½-	—
cryst., bbls.....lb.	.12½-	—
gran., powd., bbls.....lb.	.13¼-	—
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb.	.05¾-	.06
l.c.l. .....lb.	.06 -	.06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb.	.11½-	.12
l.c.l. .....lb.	.12 -	.12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb.	.13½-	.22½
l.c.l. .....lb.	.19 -	.23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb.	.11 -	.11½
l.c.l. .....lb.	.11½-	.12

Lead arsenate, powd., standard,

1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb.	.16 -	.20
l.c.l. .....lb.	.16½-	.20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb.	.18 -	.22
l.c.l. .....lb.	.18½-	.22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb.	.21 -	.25
l.c.l. .....lb.	.21½-	.25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

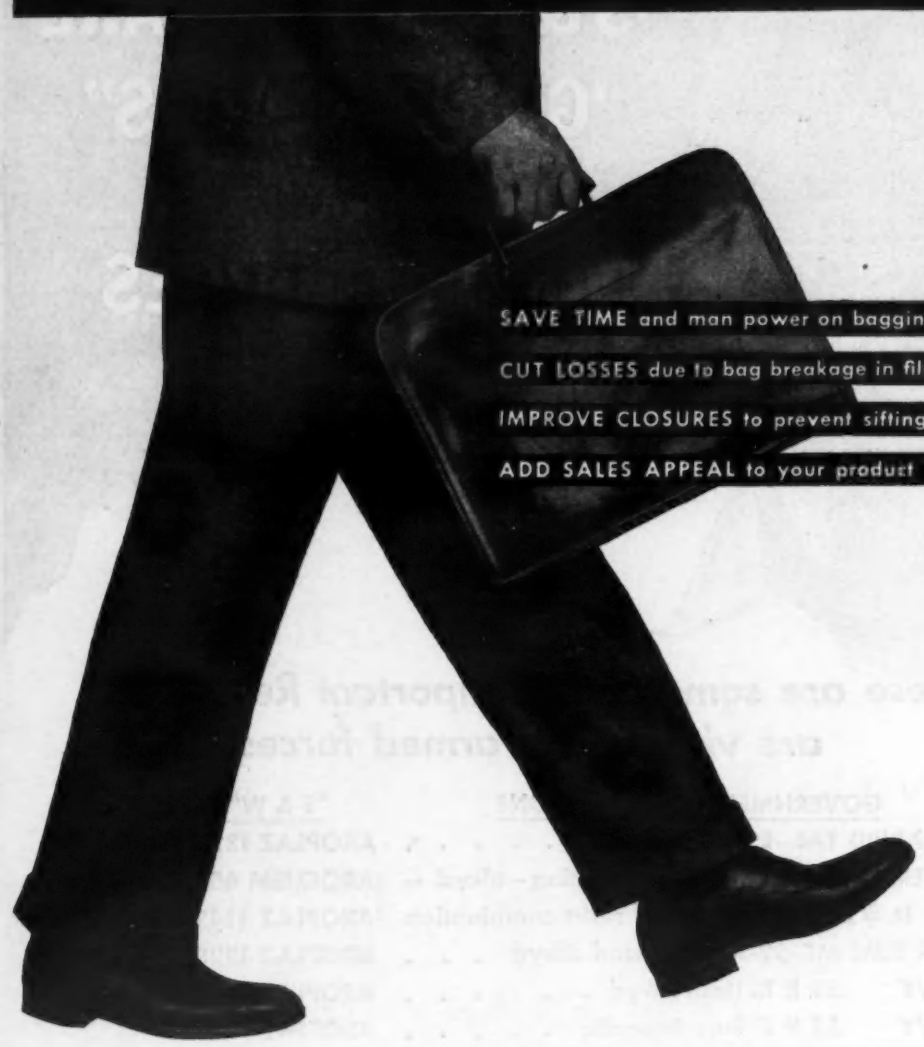
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb.	.07½-	—
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb.	.07¾-	—
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb.	.08 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb.	.49 -	—
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots...lb.	2.80 -	—
jars .....lb.	2.60 -	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb.	.22½-	—
Metal (see quotations in market report).		
Metallic paste, works.....lb.	.19¾-	.21¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb.	.12½-	—
Oleate, bbls.....lb.	.17¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb.	.23 -	—
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb.	.09¼-	—
Other points.....lb.	.09 -	—

Lead, red, dry, 95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —

Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb.	.10¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb.	.10 -	—
other points.....lb.	.09½-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.....lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.....lb.	.10½-	—
other points.....lb.	.10 -	—
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb.	.09½-	—
other points.....lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb.	.10 -	—
Colo., etc.....lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.....lb.	.10½-	—
other points.....lb.	.09¾-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc.....lb.	.11 -	—
Colo., etc.....lb.	.10¾-	—
other points.....lb.	.10¼-	—
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb.	.09¾-	—
other points.....lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.....lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc. .....lb.	.10½-	—
other points.....lb.	.10 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.....lb.	.11¼-	—
Colo., etc.....lb.	.11 -	—
other points.....lb.	.10¼-	—
in oil, 95% min., kgs. . .lb.	.14 -	—

Lead, resinate, fused, 18%, bbls., c.l..lb.	.10 -	.12
pale, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.12 -	.14
6%, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.09½-	.10¼
l.c.l. .....lb.	.10¼-	—
Silicate, bgs.....lb.	.0730-	.0780
Stearate, bbls.....lb.	.31 -	.38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).		
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb.	.11¼-	—
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb.	.11¾-	—
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb.	.08¼-	—
other points.....lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb.	.08¾-	—
other points.....lb.	.08¼-	—
basis sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb.	.07½-	—
other points.....lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb.	.08 -	—
other points.....lb.	.07½-	—
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb.	.13¼-	.13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb.	.12¼-	.12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb.	.28½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.29 -	.43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb.	.40¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.41 -	.55
tech., dms., c.l.....lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.26½-	.37½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb.	.35 -	.46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb.	.23 -	.72
powd., bbls.....lb.	.60 -	.88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb.	.08 -	.09
powder, bbls.....lb.	.12 -	.13
Russian, bls.....lb.	.08¼-	.09
Spanish, bls.....lb.	.31 -	.32
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.04	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—		
Adams, Mass.....ton.	8.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.....ton.	7.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.	7.50 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.....ton.	7.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio.....ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton.	8.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton.	6.25 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton.	7.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.....ton.	8.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.	7.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.	6.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.....ton.	6.25 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.	6.25 -	—
Limedale, Ark.....ton.	7.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.....ton.	6.25 -	—
Manistique, Mich....ton.	8.00 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton.	7.50 -	—
Menominee, Mich....ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.	6.50 -	—
Newala, Ala.....ton.	6.25 -	—
Rincon, Cal.....ton.	13.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.	7.00 -	—
Riverton, Va.....ton.	7.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.....ton.	8.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal..ton.	13.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.	6.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.....ton.	7.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.	7.00 -	—
York, Pa.....ton.	9.00 -	—
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass, ton.	9.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.	16.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio.....ton.	8.50 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton.	9.00 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton.	9.00 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton.	8.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.	9.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J...ton.	8.50 -	—
Limedale, Ark.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Louisville, Ky.....ton.	14.50 -	—
Manistique, Mich....ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.	9.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton.	9.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Newala, Ala.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich...ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.	12.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.....ton.	9.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal...ton.	16.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.	9.00 -	—
York, Pa.....ton.	9.00 -	—
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—		
Adams, Mass.....ton.	9.50 -	—
Annville, Pa.....ton.	9.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.	9.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio.....ton.	11.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.....ton.	10.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.	11.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J....ton.	9.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.	11.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.....ton.	10.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.	11.00 -	—
York, Pa.....ton.	9.50 -	—
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.	32.50 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Linalool, cns.....lb.	6.75 -	8.25
Linalyl acetate, 79% to 80%, cns. lb.	5.00 -	6.00
90%, cns.....lb.	6.50 -	6.75
92%, cns.....lb.	7.00 -	7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb.	No stocks	
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.	45.00 -	—
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.	43.00 -	—
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb.	.08¼-	—
other points.....lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb.	.08¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb.	.09¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb.	.09 -	—
Other points.....lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb.	.09¼-	—
Ariz., etc.....lb.	.09¾-	—
Colo., etc.....lb.	.09½-	—
Other points.....lb.	.09 -	—
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb.	1.90 -	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	1.93 -	1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb.	1.25 -	1.30

A BEMIS MULTIWALL PAPER BAG EXPERT may help you



SAVE TIME and man power on bagging and loading operations.

CUT LOSSES due to bag breakage in filling and shipping.

IMPROVE CLOSURES to prevent sifting.

ADD SALES APPEAL to your product through better packaging.

He's at your service without cost or obligation

You can benefit from the counsel of a Bemis Multiwall Paper Bag Expert whether you are a Bemis customer or not. So please feel free to call upon us any time you have a troublesome bagging problem. You'll find the Bemis Man an expert on all phases of such problems, from bag design to closing machinery, shipping and storing. Let him study your bagging operations to see if he can increase output, lower man power, cut costs or reduce waste for you. His call will cost you nothing and place you under no obligation.

SAVE 8 MEN IN PACKING AND LOADING OPERATION

A plant shipping products in multiwall bags required 16 men to pack and load their output. A Bemis Multiwall expert recommended rearrangement of packing equipment and slight mechanical changes. Results: 8 men doing the work previously requiring 16!

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17. 8-9-1943

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

August ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1943

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. Merged Into U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

New Acetone Uses Developed Covering Many Varied Fields

Importance of Chemical Shown By Study of Recent Patents

Although generally considered a staple chemical with a fairly limited although important field of utility, acetone is finding many new uses in a wide variety of processes. As an indication of the unexplored possibilities of this highly reactive chemical, a study of recent patents reveals many such applications. A few of the more interesting are outlined in the following paragraphs as described by their inventors.

In the rubber compounding field, for example, a typical new use for acetone is in condensation with aryl amide to produce an age resistor for rubber which is particularly effective at elevated temperatures.

For inhibiting oxidation in rubber, another inventor recommends incorporating about 0.1% or more of a product of thermal reaction of a ketone such as acetone, an aliphatic "hydrocarbon alcohol" such as isopropanol, and a secondary di-aromatic amine such as diphenylamine in the presence of an acidic catalyst, with elimination of water.

One use for acetone in the metal-working field is its use in combination with boron trifluoride. An organic flux for soft soldering metals is obtained which is described as noncorrosive when left in contact with the metal being soldered and yet which mildly, but uniformly, attacks the metal surface during the soldering operation.

To produce a solvent for dewaxing mineral oils, acetone is recommended in combination with amyl mercaptan. Certain treated waxy lubricating oil stocks of 70 seconds Saybolt universal viscosity when mixed with such a

(*Continued on next page*)

Composition Developed for Treating Plastic Materials

BURBANK, Calif.—A patent has been awarded to an inventor here for a composition suitable for use in the treatment of cellulose derivatives, such as photographic film, which is claimed to be effective either to prevent shrinkage and deterioration or to restore the normal characteristics of such materials after having undergone a loss of their volatile constituents.

The composition comprises an azetropic mixture of one or more volatile organic solvents, such as dibutyl phthalate, and one or more volatile plasticizing agents such as ethanol, isopropanol, butanol, and ethyl acetate.

By constant research and development, U.S.I. has expanded its activities until it is not only one of the largest industrial alcohol manufacturers, but a major producer of chemicals and solvents derived from alcohol.

High Bactericidal Properties Claimed for New Compound

DALLAS, Tex.—A new compound, hexamethyl-para-rosaniline-chloride-copper, has been patented by two inventors here which is said to have remarkable bactericidal, protozoadidal, ovacidal, and fungicidal action while remaining relatively harmless to body tissues.

As described by the inventors, the process of preparing this compound includes dissolving 1.5 grams of crystal violet dye in 10.5 cc. of ethanol and 90 cc. of water having 2 cc. of 95% U.S.P. lactic acid therein. Approximately 90 cc. of the first solution is then mixed with 8 cc. of the second solution and 2 cc. of water.

Improving Soya-bean Oil

A process for improving the color and extending the pre-reversion period of soya-bean oil which may be partly hydrogenated or refined has been reported. The oil is heated for several hours under reduced pressure in the presence of superheated steam if desired, at 205-260° with 0.01 to 0.5% of glycerol to remove volatile constituents.

New Name Signifies Increasing Interest in Growing Chemical Field

Effective at the close of business on July 16th, U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. has been merged with, and into, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., in line with the Company's increasing interest and growing activities in the broader field of industrial chemicals — and consistent with the present trends in the research and development of U.S.I. products.

Originally organized in 1906 under the name of U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. for the express purpose of manufacturing industrial alcohols, the Company has gradually increased its activities in alcohol-derived solvents, chemicals and intermediates.

U.S.I. Activities Increase

Interest in the development of related alcohol-chemical products has continued until today U.S.I. offers a most complete line of these products for applications and for organic syntheses in new fields of endeavor.

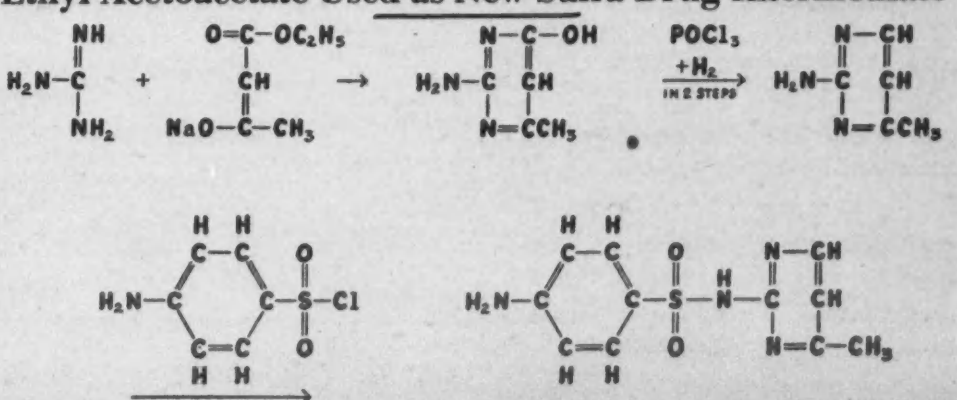
Among important recent additions to the U.S.I. line are a number of new acetoacetarylides, developed in recognition of the growing importance of yellow pigments and dyestuffs, and ethyl benzoylacetate, an intermediate useful in the manufacture of dyes and the synthesis of many chemical compounds. U.S.I. has also recently manufactured quantities of Indalone, insect repellent outstanding for slow-evaporating and film-forming characteristics, and ethyl sodium acetone-oxalate, a highly reactive chemical.

New Glycerol Method

Another significant contribution made by U.S.I. during the past year was the development of a commercially practical method for producing glycerol by fermentation of molasses which is expected to alleviate the cri-

(*Continued on next page*)

Ethyl Acetoacetate Used as New Sulfa Drug Intermediate



Typical of the wide range of important products made with the aid of ethyl acetoacetate is its use as an intermediate for the new sulfa drug sulfamerizine, which is reported to be more powerful than sulfadiazine and less liable to cause damage to the kidneys. Sulfamerizine can be produced in accordance with sequence shown above.

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August ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1943

8-9-1943

U.S.I. Merger

(Continued from preceding page)

tical demand for this war-important material.

Intermediates Developed

One of the major undertakings of U.S.I.'s laboratories at the present time is the development of new chemical intermediates for use in the manufacture of hormones, amino acids, vitamins, insecticides, and chemo-therapeutics.

To exploit further uses for the staple products and develop new ones, a Technical Sales Development Department was established by U.S.I. with headquarters in a newly constructed laboratory building.

A significant step in the widening of U.S.I.'s chemical activities was its entrance into the field of synthetic resin manufacture with a fairly complete line which includes modified and pure phenolics, alkyds, urea-formaldehydes and ester gums. A line of natural resins was added a short time later.

Two new plants have been built to increase U.S.I.'s resin manufacturing capacity. Both the manufacture and sale of these materials are now conducted by U.S.I.'s Stroock & Wittenberg Division.

Through an active research and development program, coupled with the maintenance of high standards of purity and uniformity, U.S.I. has been able to serve not only virtually every important industry, but to make a substantial contribution to America's fight for freedom as well.

Patent Awarded for Process To Separate Fatty Acids

A method for obtaining fatty-acid fractions relatively rich in stearic and palmitic acids from mixtures such as tallow and garbage grease is the subject of a recent patent.

The method comprises dissolving the fat in a solvent such as 90% methanol, and establishing in the solution a quantity of neutral fat amounting to about 0.5 to 3.5% of the weight of the fatty acids. The solution is then chilled to provide a fraction purer in stearic than in palmitic acid. After this fraction has been removed by filtration, the solution is again chilled to effect crystallization of an eutectic mixture of stearic and palmitic acids. This fraction is also removed by filtration and the solution again chilled to precipitate a fraction richer in palmitic acid than in stearic acid. This final fraction is also removed by filtration.

New Acetone Uses

(Continued from preceding page)

solvent are claimed to produce a dewaxed oil with a pour point of 5° F.

A recent pharmaceutical application of acetone is in dissolving the salt of calabash-curare as a preliminary step in purifying toxiferine. The patent also outlines subsequent steps in the process.

Another new pharmaceutical use for acetone is in the extraction of stings and poison glands of bees. The extract is then evaporated in vacuum at 20° and extracted first with a concentrated alcohol, such as ethanol or methanol, and with 55-65% aqueous alcohol.

New uses for acetone are discovered frequently in the paint, varnish and lacquer industries where this chemical has long been one of the most useful solvents. One recent application is found in a process for a drying oil composition claimed to possess improved hardness and adhesion, as well as greatly reduced wrinkling tendencies. It comprises an unsaturated ketone condensation product of acetone in which tung oil is dissolved.

A rapid, uniform method of producing a luminous coating for electric lamps was discussed recently in which luminescent particles are dissolved in a medium of acetone, nitrocellulose and dimethyl phthlate. Another inventor recommends the addition of colloidal graphite dissolved in acetone and aluminum to lacquer that is to be used on aircraft.

Among the new uses for acetone in organic synthesis is one in which it is used in preparing a pure grade of hydroxylamine hydrochloride. Acetone is reacted with a mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid to produce chloroisonitrosoacetone, which is dissolved in water and reacted with chlorine gas, then hydrolyzed in dilute hydrochloric acid.

The preparation of new emulsifying agents which disperse calcium soap also involves the use of acetone. Lauryl chloride is condensed with a sulphonic acid of para-toluidine or para-chloroaniline in the presence of caustic soda ash or other alkalies and acetone.

An improved method of manufacturing vinyl crotonate makes use of acetone. Acetylene is brought into contact with crotonic acid in the presence of acetone and in the presence of a catalyst at a temperature not exceeding about 50° C.

One of the foremost producers of this basic chemical for many years, U.S.I. offers acetone of highest purity to meet essential needs.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A textile sample dryer is offered which is claimed to perform both drying and conditioning operations on samples of materials in from one to two minutes. Swatches are placed on a wire screen on the disc or rotor attached to the inside of the door of an insulated cabinet, and rotated first with door closed, then opened. **(No. 720)**

U S I

A portable parts-testing unit has been developed which the maker says can subject specimens to any temperature between 165° F. and 100° below zero. Using carbon dioxide as refrigerant, the unit may be attached to a small enclosure built around test parts. A small electric heater provides heat. **(No. 721)**

U S I

A moisture-resistant white pencil tracing cloth has been put on the market which is said to guard against spots from perspiration or moist hands and climatic conditions. It is described as having glass-like transparency and a fine-tooth surface. **(No. 722)**

U S I

A floor cleaning and disinfecting powder is offered which is said to form a non-caustic solution that is effective on floors of wood, tile, terrazzo, cork, linoleum, and rubber. The maker says it rinses readily, does not turn rancid, and is harmless to the skin. **(No. 723)**

U S I

A resin-base paint has been developed which is said to protect the surfaces of metal, wood, and concrete against attack by organic and inorganic acids, alkalis, salts, alcohol, gasoline, oils, and moisture. It is applied by brushing, spraying or dipping. **(No. 724)**

U S I

A salve for treating burns has been developed which is claimed to offer ease of application, relief of pain, acceleration of rate of healing, shortening of disability period, and the prevention of disfiguring scars in many cases. **(No. 725)**

U S I

An acid rust solvent and metal cleaner has been developed for ferrous metals and galvanized sheets. The maker says it will remove oxides quickly in cold solutions without attacking the metal, and that it is fumeless and will not damage clothing, shoes, or hurt hands in any way. **(No. 726)**

U S I

A paint-type marking crayon is offered for use on cold surfaces of steel, lumber, rubber, stone, glass, porcelain and plastics. Colors include white, black, red, blue, green, and yellow. **(No. 727)**

U S I

A flame-proofing material is offered for cloth and fabric that is said to prevent them from igniting even when exposed to actual flames. The maker says it is non-injurious to woolens, cotton or rayon, non-injurious to the skin, and non-poisonous and odorless. **(No. 728)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

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ALCOHOLS
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Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U S I. Denatured Alcohol Anti-freeze
Super Pyro Anti-freeze
Solox Proprietary Solvent
Solox D-I De-icing Fluid

ANSOLS
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Butyl Oxalate
Ethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Amyl Phthalate
Butyl Phthalate
Ethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Diatol
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
Registered Trade Mark

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Collodions
Curbay B-G
Curbay Binders
Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
Vacatone

Lithium, chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —

Lithopone,[1] titanated (a l g h-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0580- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz. 25.50 -35.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½ - —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .66 - .69
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
Magnesia, arsenate,[*,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —

Magnesia, carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
2, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl. dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 .38
Magnesia, peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., lb. .65 - .67
kgs. .....lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton. 58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....ton. 84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton. 22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton. 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton. 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works. ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Manganese, hydrate, bbls., dlvd., lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton. 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .06 - .06¼
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs.....ton. 60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks ; small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton. 12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton. 15.00 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .43 - .43½
Calif., French type, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, to arrive, bls.....lb. .39½- .40
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb. 14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb. 11.00 - —
technical .....lb. 6.00 - 6.80
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails.....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
flb. dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, lots.....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
flb. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.70 - 4.81
flb. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] yellow, N.F. VI, flb. dms..lb. 2.80 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 6-lb. ctns..lb. 1.93 - 1.96
dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 22, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs...lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine,[6] kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic,[1,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A.. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .62½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

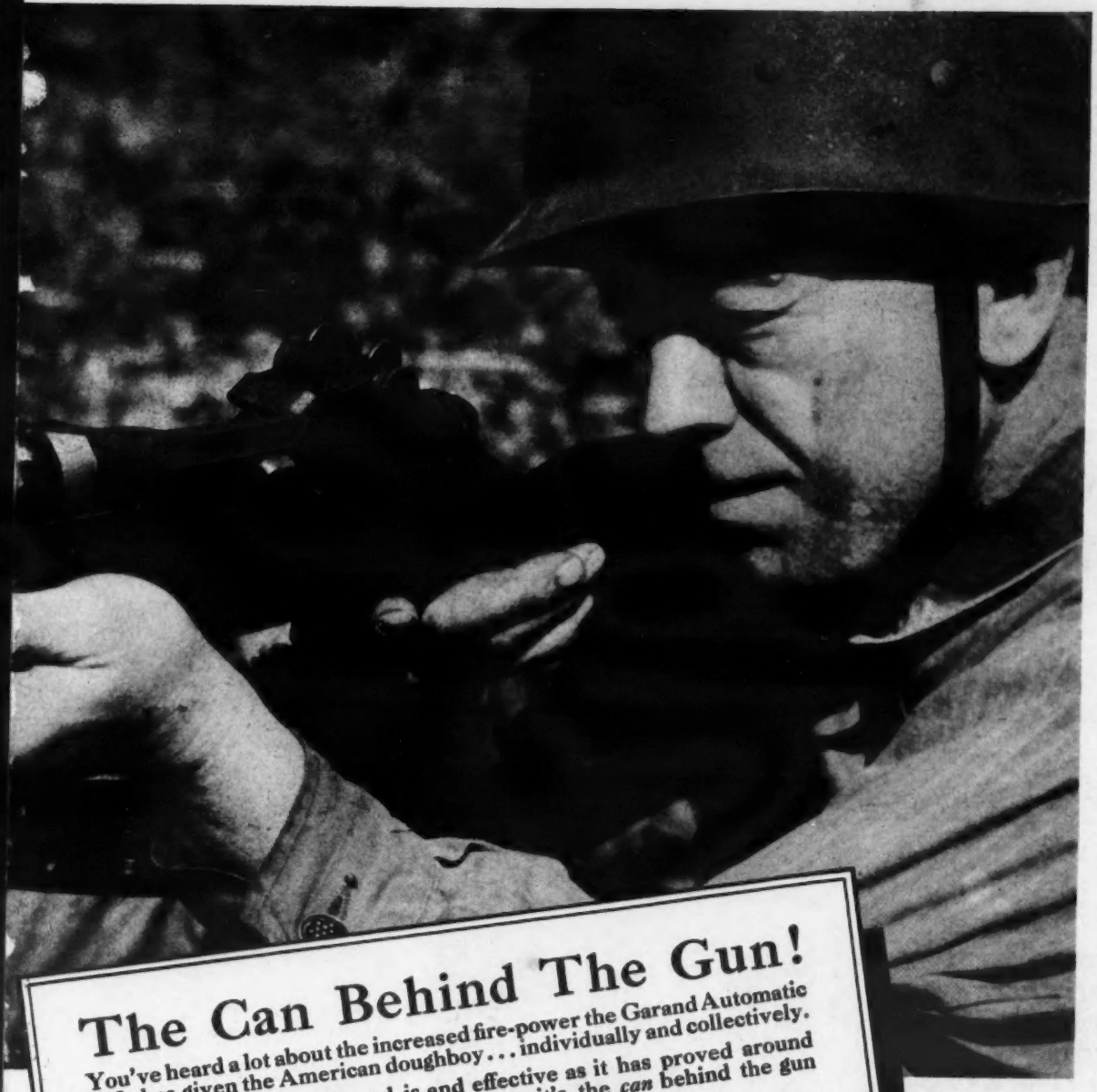
Methylacetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11⅛- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .69 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —



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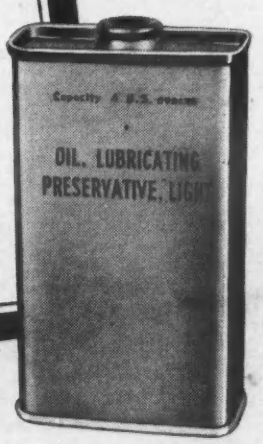

Methyl acetone, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..ton. .42 - —
Zone 2 .....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich. Minn. Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Methyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl, vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. allid.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. allid..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. allid. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks divd.....lb. .11½ —

Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80-81 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacq., c.l., bgs..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
biotite, c.l., bgs.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. allid. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .13½- —
Zone B.....lb. .13¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A. lb. .15½- —
Milk powder, skimmed, spray, Zone B. same basis.lb. .15¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all states not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis.....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis.....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs, works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine, hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .16¼- .17
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s..ton.80.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.75.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .06 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .06¼- —
pkgs., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[5] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 16% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, whole.....lb. No prices
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. .....lb. .36½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —

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OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Octanol, normal, tech., 300-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.125.00 -145.00
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .48 - .58
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.50 - 5.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech, dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.40
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.10.50 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.15.00 -17.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 Nom.
Castor,[1,5] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
cns.....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .1900- —
tanks.....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.55
technical, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .60 - .70
Celery, bots.....lb.25.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .82½- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.25.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Java, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Clove makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.21.00 -38.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
wood, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus 70-75%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram..per million units. .19 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.12.00 -20.00
Russian, cns.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
lined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns... lb. 8.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 8.65 - 8.75
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless.....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.85
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1530- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1590- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar.....lb. .1490- —
tankwagon.....lb. .1510- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating[1] at refinery ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .28
800 vis., No. 3 col.,0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .26
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .28

Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks.....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
seed,[5] exp., dms.....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Oiticica,[1,5] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
independent brands, cns..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots....lb.195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.80 - 3.25

Oil, palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .0825- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour...gal. .08¾- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 6.45 - 8.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill.lb. .12 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
import cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 5.80 - 6.95
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.75
dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Pimento, refy., cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Oil, rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red.[3] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 2.85
dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 7.50 -13.50
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks.....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb.16.00 -25.00
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb.12.75 -13.75
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1290- .1340
tanks.....lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks.....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 6.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.75

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Heliotropine

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Ionone A. B.

Ionone Methyl

Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol

Hydratropic Aldehyde

Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde

Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde

Cumarin

Vanillin

Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal

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9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, tail, crude, dms., c.l., wks., ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities..gal. .30 - .33
tanks .....gal. .24½- —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.00
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Tung,[1,6] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1167 Nom.
winter, bleach. dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms., 100-gal. gal.10.00 - —
25-gal. .....gal.12.50 - —
10-gal. .....gal.13.50 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75, vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
96/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63¼
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
385/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
180 vis., 5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, North, cns....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Ylang-ylang, bots.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Manila, bots.....lb.40.00 -45.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh., bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh., c.l., mines.....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh., c.l., mines.....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots. lb.12.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

Orange, Lake, Persian,[1] bbls..lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Dinitroaniliin toner,[1] same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
Orange, molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniliin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
sweet, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoaniaidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniiin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18¼
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17¼

Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniiin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls..lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 3.55 - 3.65
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .36 - .37
good, old crop, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Paprika, Spanish, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .48 - .49
good, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
medium, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, dms., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1645- —
tanks .....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
124-126 AMP, bbls., same fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis. lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis. lb. 0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis, lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis. lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis, lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis. lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroaniiin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works....lb. .43 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] Group 3, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .19 - —
tanks .....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665- .0675
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705- .0715
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
Red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .20 - .20½
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .31 - .32
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Niger, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Tanganika, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
import, bls.....lb. .96 - 1.10
Perchloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 6.03 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
soft., c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .75 - 1.25

FOR THE MOST
Important Paint
YOU'VE EVER MADE
AZO ZINC OXIDES MEET MARITIME, NAVY AND FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS
For Specification 52-Z-7 Use AZO-ZZZ-22
For Specification TT-Z-301 (American Process) Use AZO-ZZZ-11, 22, 33, 44, 55
For Specification ASTM-D-79-41 (American Process) Use AZO-ZZZ-11, 22, 33, 44, 55
For Specification 52-MC-8 Use AZO-ZZZ-11 or 22
AMERICAN ZINC SALES COMPANY
Distributors for
AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO CHICAGO ST. LOUIS NEW YORK
AZO ZINC OXIDES

Petroleum, crude, bulk at wells,			
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	- 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central,	bbl.	.95	- 1.25
West	bbl.	.70	- 1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	.80	- 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	- —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.18	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—			
Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04	- —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½-	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	- 1.20
light	bbl.	.95	- 1.00
diesel, tanks	gal.	.03	- .05
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½-	—
No. 5	bbl.	.85	- —
No. 6	bbl.	.80	- .85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85	- .90
Oklahoma, No. 3	gal.	.03½-	—
No. 6	bbl.	.90	- —
14-16	bbl.	.97	- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06⅝-	.06⅝
No. 2	gal.	.06⅝-	.07
No. 3	gal.	.06½-	.07¼
36-40 gravity	gal.	.06⅝-	.06⅝
bunker, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65	- —
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60	- —
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85	- —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60	- —
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85	- —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65	- —
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85	- —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60	- —
Texas City, Tex.	bbl.	.85	- —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—			
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles	gal.	.11	- —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¼-	—
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅝-	.07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery,			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½-	—
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼-	—
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½-	—
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12 -	.13
Boston	gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.13¼-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Hartford	gal.	.1630-	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480-	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 -	—
Providence	gal.	.13 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.1320-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 -	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07⅛-	—
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06¾-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 -	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1440-	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1420-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.12 -	—
Newark	gal.	.12 -	—
New York	gal.	.125 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.1470-	—
St. Louis	gal.		
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.	gal.	.21⅛-	—
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21⅛-	—
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22⅛-	—
No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis,	gal.	.228 -	—
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223 -	—
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13⅛-	—
V.M.&P., at refinery:—			
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 -	—
Richmond	gal.	.11⅛-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07⅛-	—
Gulf Coast (lvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125 -	—
New York	gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.12½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.1470-	—
St. Louis	gal.		
Solvent, rubber, at refinery,			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07⅛-	.07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.09½-	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07 -	.07⅛
Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 -	—
Boston	gal.	.12 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.11 -	—
New York	gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.	lb.	3.60	- 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50	- —
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.87	- .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.82	- .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt.	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.65	- .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.17	- —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
100% solut., bots.	lb.	4.40	- 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Phenylethylpheny/ acetate, bots.,	lb.	8.00	-15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.,	lb.	4.55	- —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10	- —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75	-14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00	-12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19	- —
Phosphate rock,[1,6] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 65%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.00	- —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	2.40	- —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	3.00	- —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 probisions, same basis	long ton.	4.00	- —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.00	- —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.			
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	2.75	- —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.00	- —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.25	- —
Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l.	long ton.	4.30	- —
70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	4.80	- —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.30	- —
refinery ground rock, same basis	long ton.	4.50	- —
30% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.70	- —
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.80	- —
Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-pile, washed, dried, 32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.00	- —
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.50	- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs.,	lb.	.40	- 4.4
tins, export	lb.	.55	- —
yellow,[6] dms.	lb.	.25	- —
cs.	lb.	.29	- .35
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38	- .42
Trichloride, cyls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35	- .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss.,	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Picni leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .09½
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	8.00	- —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls.	oz.	3.90	- 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.	oz.	3.80	- 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, Tampa, bgs.,	lb.	.24½-	.25
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00	- —
Pitch, burgundy (see B),			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00	- —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.03½-	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 -	.05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00	- —

"The Red Man's Fact.."

For centuries before the discovery of America, Niagara Falls was the crossroads of Indian trade routes and the subject of many primitive myths and legends. Later these came to be called "the red man's fact and the white man's fancy."

Today, Niagara is the hub of vastly greater trade routes and the source of power more fantastic in fact than anything ever dreamed in the red man's fancy. For it is the center of a huge electro-chemical industry from which America derives much of its strength.

As an integral part of this industry Niagara Alkali has upheld the traditions of Niagara by pioneering chemical products and methods of applying them to new uses. And now that America is at war, this pioneering activity is proving its value in many concrete ways in the production and processing of vital supplies to the armed forces.

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CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE
CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

ARMY E NAVY

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bxs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .75 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[4] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[3] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs. ¼c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .06½- .06¾
tanks .....lb. .02½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[3,5] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[3,5] bgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls .....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom.,[4] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton. .20 - —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
imp., 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports,... ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[4] 60-62-65%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports.. unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[4] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .38 - .51
Perchlorate,[3] kgs., works....lb. .09¼- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk, basis, 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk, min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propylene glycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, O½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
coarse, smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).

Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, nq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.33 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls, frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms., works, gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms., same basis..lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins...lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[4] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond. lb. .04¾- —
Quebracho, ext., solid, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4,5] flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask.193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[5] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] N.F., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .12½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .90 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13¼*
Surcharge: see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs...lb. .09¾ Nom.
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs....lb. .12½- .13
Indian, red, large, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
recleaned, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Red, crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.15 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works.....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .09¢
Para[6] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
Red, toluidin, M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.28 - —
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. lb. .35 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinal,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[6] bots.....kilo.490.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.51 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.51 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.73 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.73 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.73 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
Spanish, tins.....lb.24.00 -25.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls..lb. .75 - .77
leucophylla, bls., Pacific coast. lb. .45 - .47
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
Spanish, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - -
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
No. cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Savory, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.20
Phila., bgs.....lb. .74 - .75
Spanish, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .27 - .35
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .23
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .15 - .16¾
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10¾- .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.lb. .12½- .13
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3905- —
Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works, ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¼- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, renned, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works...lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.68 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.06 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (ex-

cept Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more	lb.	.39 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40 -	.45
USP, dms., 2 tons or more	lb.	.46 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.47 -	.52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.05 -	—
bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90 -	—
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.85 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.51 -	—
kgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.76 -	—
Bichromate,[5] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	.07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.			
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	.14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	.14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00 -	3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50 -	3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
33°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30 -	—
35°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 -	—
44°, bbls., works	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80 -	—
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works	lb.	.27 -	.30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs.	lb.	.28 -	.31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., wks.	lb.	17.00 -	—
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)			
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55 -	—
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.70 -	5.05
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.95 -	5.30
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.92½-	—
sellers' tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.95 -	—
70%, buyers, tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.97½-	—
sellers' tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.30 -	—
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.53 -	—
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.			
Chloride (see Salt).			
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.08¼
Chromate,[3,4] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.			
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
dms.	lb.	.19½-	.23½
USP gran., bbls.	lb.	.24 -	—
dms.	lb.	.24 -	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24½-	—
dms.	lb.	.24½-	.29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 -	—
96%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., wdrks.	lb.	.08¼-	—
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.			
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.	lb.	1.04 -	—
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.40 -	1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.			
solution, cbys., cns.	lb.	.82 -	.90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.24½-	.26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.	lb.	.67 -	.70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
pea, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75 -	3.05
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.			
Iodate, dms., jars	lb.	5.40 -	5.48
Iodide, bots.	lb.	2.58 -	2.67
dms., jars	lb.	2.42 -	—
Mandelate, dms.	lb.	3.25 -	3.35
Metanilate, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	—
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.90 -	5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	2.50 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.30 -	3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works	lb.	.47 -	—
Monohydrated, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
works	100 lbs.	2.55 -	—
Naphthionate, bbls.	lb.	.50 -	—
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.05 -	—
bulk, same basis	ton.	27.00 -	—
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse.	ton.	33.00 -	—
200-lb. bgs., same basis.,	ton.	32.40 -	—
bulk, same basis	ton.	30.00 -	—
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.75 -	4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.06¾-	—
West Coast ports	100 lbs.	8.00 -	8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	8.90 -	11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal.	lb.	4.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.45 -	5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.30 -	4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼-	—
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17 -	.18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17 -	—
kgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19 -	—
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00 -	6.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	7.25
Soda phosphate, dibasic, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55 -	2.70
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95 -	3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works	lb.	.06 -	.10
dried, bbls., dms., works	lb.	.11½-	.12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25 -	8.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00 -	9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	6.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.45 -	—
kgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic). Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.			
Picramate, kgs.	lb.	.65 -	—
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works	lb.	.09¾-	.10¼
spot	lb.	.10¾-	—
bbls., contract, works	lb.	.10 -	.10¼
spot	lb.	.11 -	—
Pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.25 -	6.10
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.40 -	6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.45 -	6.30
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.60 -	6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.12 -	—
Sal, bgs.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
works	100 lbs.	1.10 -	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
works	100 lbs.	1.20 -	—
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.52 -	.55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.85 -	—
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.10 -	—
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.50 -	—
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.			
Soda sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.05 -	4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	.80 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05 -	1.20
tanks, works	ton.	13.00 -	—
52°, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 -	1.80
tanks, works	ton.	25.00 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.32½-	.36½
Stearate, bbls., works	lb.	.19 -	.24
Sulphate, N.F., dried, powd.	bbls.	.07 -	.07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70 -	1.90
5 tons or more, wirks.	100 lbs.	1.95 -	2.15
less than 5 tons, works.	100 lbs.	2.20 -	2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).			
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.90 -	3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.65 -	3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.10 -	2.35
bbls., same basis	100 lbs.	2.30 -	2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.50 -	6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.33
powd., bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.	lb.	.55 -	.65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	.08
tanks, works	lb.	.04½-	—
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.	lb.	.12 -	—
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).			
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.	lb.	1.35 -	1.60
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)	lb.	.19 -	.22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks.	gal.	.31 -	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha.	gal.	.27 -	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27 -	—
high-flash, dms., works	gal.	.32 -	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha.	gal.	.27 -	—
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	—
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.17 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17¼-	.17¼
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns.	oz.	2.25 -	2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Spikenard root, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.02½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.01½-	—
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.	lb.	.04½-	—
Squawvine leaves, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Squill, red, powd.	lb.	.85 -	.88
White, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.15
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.18 -	.19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.	lb.	.43 -	.60
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.30

Cleansers help keep him fit

CLEAN MILK

CLEAN LAUNDRY

CLEAN BARRACKS

CLEAN FOOD

CLEAN BEVERAGE BOTTLES

CLEAN DISHES

On the home front... factories... in the armed servic... sanitation is the watch-word. Ma... Solvay special cleansers and ba... alkali products do important w... work *by helping keep our arm... services fit!*

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Compa...*

Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Carbonate, tech., 90%, bbls..lb. .14 - .16
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .09¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37½- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs..lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .89 - —
Strychnine hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins.lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts.....long ton.16.00 - —
Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bags., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs.lb. .10 Nom.
medium, bgs.....lb. .09½ Nom.
poultry, bgs.....lb. .09 Nom.
Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Superphosphate, pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
22% a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others..unit-ton. .55 - .84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 68½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.08 per ton.
guaranteed 18%, 19%, or 20%, a.p.a., 1½c. per unit-ton higher.
Superphosphate, triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .70 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

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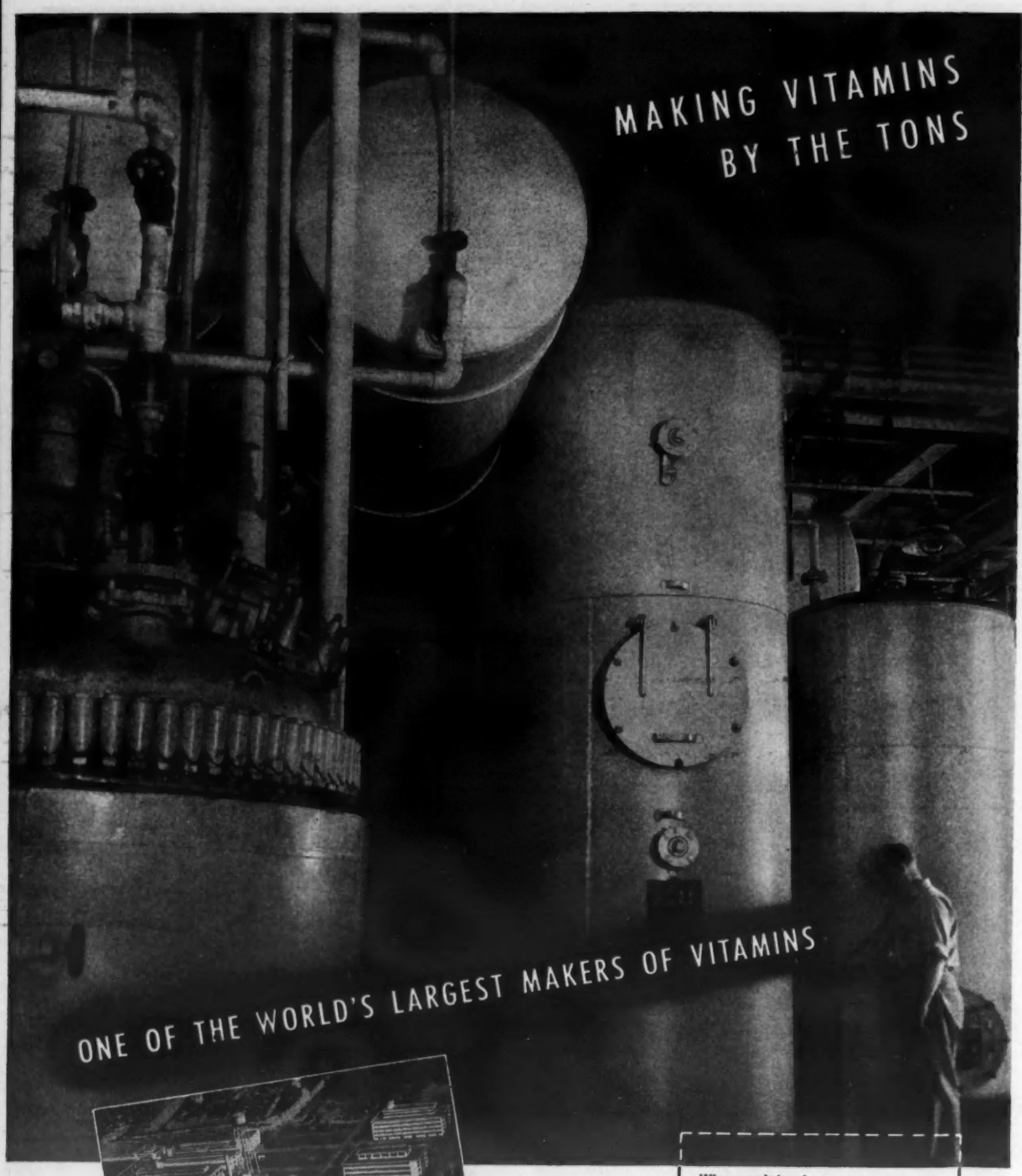
Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works....ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
90.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,2] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p. bulk, Chicago..unit-ton 4.00&.10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,2] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[2] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- —
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .32
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls, kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP. powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms.lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms.lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21¼
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,4] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[2] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.200.00 - —
50 grams, bots.....gram. .32 - —
25 grams, bots.....gram. .34 - —
1 gram, bots.....gram. .39 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .24½- .25
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs, works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
Titanium tetrachloride, technical 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[2] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine[1] USP XII, 100 oz....oz. .35 - —
25 oz.....oz. .38 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —



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l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresylphosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms.. ....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2,6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock, gal. .79½- .83½
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .70 - .73
tanks .....gal. .65 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] tins, makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Vanillin, ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[1] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c. l.....bot. .45½- —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.44.00 -47.00
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs.....lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
Wax, bees, yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton..lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .53½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¾
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
Wax, ceresin dom., 160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07¼
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l..ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.. ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 90¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Whiting, precipitated, bgs., c.l., ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .75

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus, dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return., works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

—Continued on page 64

TAM Zircon crucibles are finding wide application for various high temperature applications up to 3500° in non-ferrous melting such as aluminum, platinum, etc. These Zircon crucibles not only resist various acid and alloy reactions, but due to the straight line expansion coefficient of Zircon, exhibit exceptionally good heat shock properties. Refractory bonds consisting of other compounds are not necessary in the manufacture of TAM Zircon crucibles thereby assuring the user of a pure Zircon product.

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Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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War Production's Lag

One truth which seemingly is not a factor behind the popular responses to encouraging war news is that the great speed of today's warring on the part of the United Nations is as comparatively consuming of the munitions of war as the higher speeding of an automobile in terms of gasoline. It takes at least as much of motor fuel and explosives and everything else to wipe out Sicily in six weeks as it would take if the job were stretched over six months. So, those who figure that production of munitions—the steel that goes into them, the chemicals which make them deadly, the tires and wings on which they speed destruction—can be slackened because enough had been produced to last six months figure without knowing the least about what they are calculating.

So it is that the production of war supplies has been behind schedule for some three months. Not in all materials, but in the aggregate. And it is only on aggregates that a war can be fought successfully: a lack of one out of ten of the variety of things needed is quite a different matter from an overall shortage of 10 percent—and that is bad enough.

There is a hopeful note in the comment of the WPB chairman on the inadequacy of war production activity. This is based on his belief in the final potency of common sense as a human activating influence. His hope has a frail foundation. Common sense is the most uncommon of human activators. And in these days of compromise and appeasement, of incompetence and futility in almost all activities, material and social, on the home front, to rely on common sense for necessary productive results in armaments or in foods is to be more than a bit excessively naive.

Of course there has been more than a little confusing of goals by official failure to make clear the mechanics of the war production program. There is, for example, widespread ignorance or misconception of the meaning of production cutbacks in terms of production needs. Recognition of the reasons for shifts from one product to another has been lacking because explanations, when at all proffered, have not been satisfactory.

Taking it by and large, the functioning of WPB has been helpful to the doing of a good job of war production by private enterprise in this country. But, as may justly be said of peacetime, as well as wartime, performances as a whole, the achievement has fallen short of adequacy. War needs are not fully being met. There is still too much wasting of manpower in nonessential capacities; there is too much slackerism; there is too much readiness to assume that the war is somebody else's job—all because pampering has too largely prevailed in the politics, the programs, and the publicity of the day. The war's needs are still too big for that.

—O-P-D—

Postwar Planning

A goodly portion of the increasingly heard talk about getting to the starting of postwar projects and programs now is fitting. Much of the talk has nothing behind it but a foolish belief that the war is as good as won: a fault which it shares with the lagging of production of very necessary war materials.

There is a place for postwar planning in today's activities. The available evidence does not indicate that the location and the limits of that place are at all understood. Too much stress is laid on the new things to be made after the war. The big need is for planning that will bring better use of the many practicable things already available. Today's postwar activity needs most to be in the fields of education in use and distribution for use of these things.

The chemical industries have no need to dig for more and more new materials —largely with no other recommendation than that they are new and will add still more costly competition for known materials over which they offer no advantage. Newness for the mere sake of newness is a prewar habit which it is fervently to be hoped will not so commonly prevail in the expectedly better life of the postwar era. The potential industrial utilization of the technologic contributions of chemistry and related sciences has not at best been one-half realized in the production of things of desirable public usefulness. The utilization of some of the best contributions of chemistry over the past decade falls far short of satisfactoriness. It will be far better to provide a simple, practicable, easy method of opening a parcel wrapped in a cellulosic material than to develop still another wrapping material with similar faults.

Postwar planning should get its due in today's activities. But, let it be practical planning for utility's sake, and let it be kept from all interference, mental as well as physical, with all that still is so greatly needed to be done to maintain the prowress at arms of the United Nations. Its place is in the transforming of potentialities into realities. It should be directed by the thought so pertinently expressed by one of the chemical industry's prime leaders when recently he said that the war had demonstrated the moral and political unfitness of mankind as a whole to apply the knowledge which science has placed at its command. Add to that a similar charge of mental and economic incapability, and the prime postwar problem of the chemical industry has been succinctly indicated.

—O-P-D—

Jigsaw Puzzle of Jobs

The most puzzling piece of arithmetic with which business is going to have to deal comes out of the fact that, more or less speedily after the war has been finished, it is going to be necessary to dispose of about ten million more employable persons than ever were employed. It is not to be assumed that all the women welders are going to go back to household tasks; that all the mustered-out sholdiers and sailors and marines and their female auxiliaries will become performers on radio or film or writers of books. A lot of jobs will have to be readied: there will not be enough apples to go around or streetcorners on which to sell them.

Think what you will or may of the National Resources Planning Board, its conference on postwar readjustment of civilian and military personnel has provided a bit of useful reading in its report on demobilization and readjustment. This report strives ably to fit government and business into the intricate mechanism of cooperation which is the first essential in any program of readjustment. It should be widely and intelligently studied.

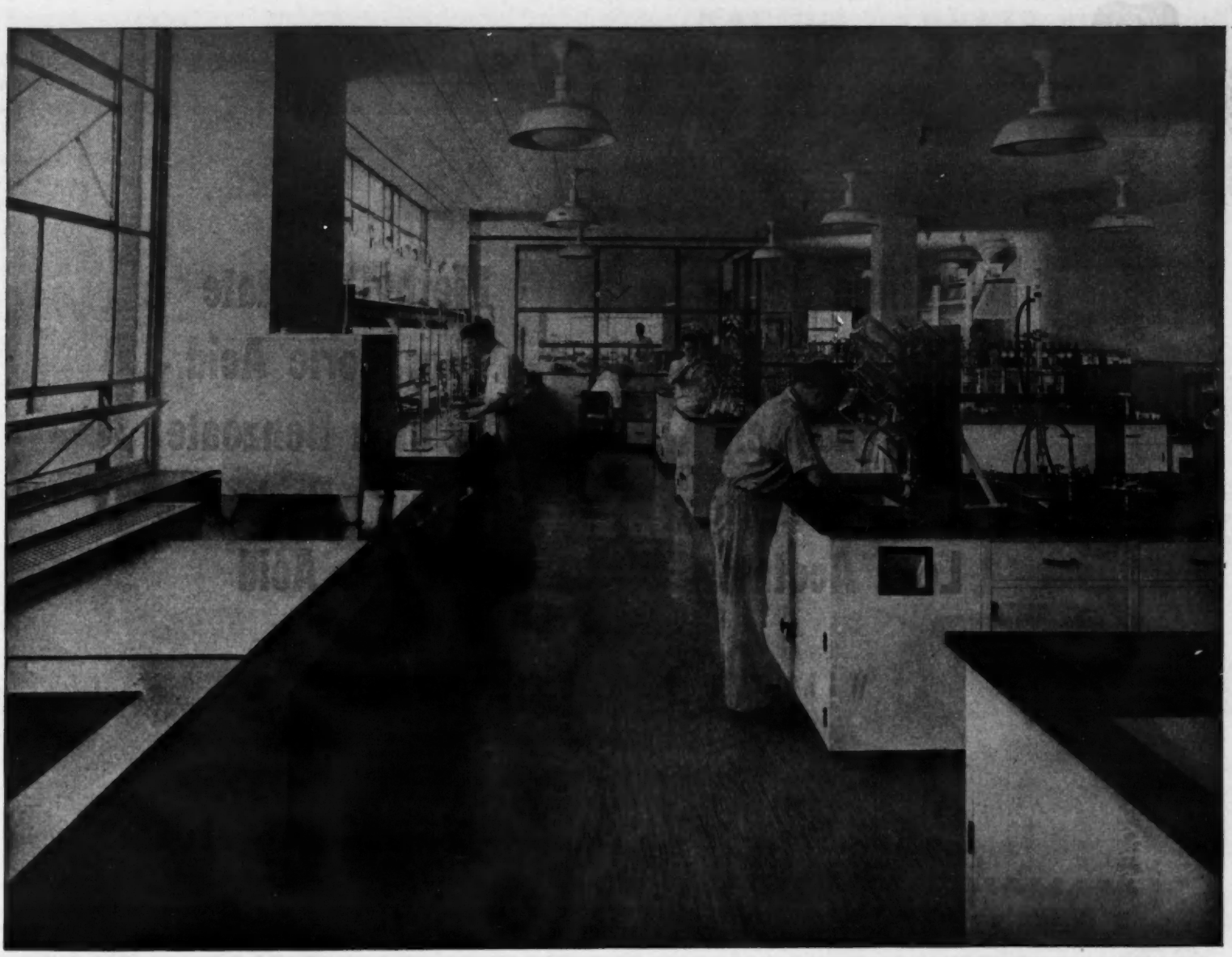
—O-P-D—

Price-Control Inequity

In foretelling an upward revision of the processor ceiling prices for frozen spinach and frozen lima beans of a certain sort, the Office of War Information says that the Office of Price Administration announced that this authorization of a substantial bit of price-hoisting reflected "upward increases in raw materials costs over the 1942 crop." It is to be assumed that the "raw materials" involved are the spinach and the beans "in the raw." The raw materials cost boosts are said to have been 20 percent in the case of the beans and 1 cent per pound relative to the spinach.

Do you have any difficulty in seeing why OPA is not going to be able to prevent inflation? Do you believe that it should be empowered by Congress to stop increases in costs of raw materials, whether these come from farm or from factory? The vegetable freezers are not required to pay anything like 20 percent more than in 1942 for their refrigerants or other fabricated materials.

Congress is coming back to work a few weeks hence. It will bring together a wide and weird variety of ideas more or less accurately gleaned from expressions of sentiments at home on everything from winning the war to winning the next general elections, including much on who should pay for what—and why. It is time that Congress be told by the large majority of the people, who are willing to pay their share of honest war expenses and of honest living costs but balk at paying also a large part of the farmer's or the labor agitator's, that equity is fundamental in democracy; that it is even more essential than freedom. And you and we and all should join in declaring to Congress that there is no equity in OPA's being obliged to permit a processor of food to boost his price because it has no power to prohibit the farmer from gouging the processor.



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Heavy Chemicals

Heavy Production of Industrial Chemicals Fails to Ease Buying Situation—Copper Sulphate Supply Should Increase

Continued heavy production failed to materially aid the buying situation in several of the major heavy chemicals last week. In some directions the call for military requirements did not seem quite as urgent as recorded earlier in the year. This led to opinions that possibly stock piles abroad were sufficiently large to meet requirements temporarily. Locally, many important chemicals remained sold out for immediate shipment and there was no indication of a replenishment of supplies in the near future.

While output was sustained at a relatively high level, the manpower shortage has caused some breakdown in packing and shipping operations. Short winded strikes have added to the difficulties at certain plants but regardless of the opposing influences, the movement for government requirements has measured full and on time. Lend-lease deliveries have taken a heavy toll from output while the domestic consumer has absorbed the balance and asked for more.

Passing of the agricultural season has relieved the strain from copper sulphate. The stock pile received a substantial dent and will now start to recover. Producers are beginning to plan for the new season and some have placed orders for metal containers. Late deliveries of containers for the monohydrated grade this year was the cause for some trouble during the mid-season when the buying movement reached its peak. It is possible that considerable business for export will be entered for crystals during the Fall months but so far no releases have been granted.

Sulphuric acid commanded more attention from the consuming trades. Superphosphate manufacturers have asked the government for larger allocations. The market showed a distinct tendency to tighten through short stocks but the scarcity to date has no reached the acute stage although demand in general is mounting. Oxalic acid did not relax from its former tight position. Producers admitted that the situation was not as bad as a year ago although there did not seem to be much relief in sight for a month or two at least.

Among the industrial chemicals that were in fairly liberal supply at the close of the week were chlorine, formic acid and sulphur chloride.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 91.5 in the week ended July 31, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 90.5 in the previous week and 81.0 percent a year ago.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	170.0	170.0	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammonia Chloride.—No unusual activity reported. Small lot sales predominated with supply sufficient to meet demand.

Calcium Chloride.—Steady shipments went forward for road work. Supply sufficient to meet demand to date, although market revealed signs of tightening.

Chlorine.—Supply situation remained relatively easy with demand satisfied promptly. Inquiry reported moderate.

Copper Sulphate.—Passing of agricultural season left market rather quiet. Producers of monohydrated stated the season had progressed about a month before their steel drum container wants were covered and this accounted for the shortage of containers at intervals during the active year. The continual heavy buying of this grade for dusting was a new feature. Stocks of all grades are low but are expected to increase as the Fall season approaches. No export releases have come through to date but are expected most any time. Demand for permited industrial uses remained stationary.

Potash Caustic.—Just about enough around to meet requirements. Demand steady but not urgent. Position firm with sales at former price levels.

Potash Chlorate.—Deliveries going forward against allocation orders more smoothly. Reported that labor, transportation and other difficulties have been worked out satisfactorily. Position steady with demand active.

Soda Ash.—Production kept at top speed last week with manufacturers apparently unable to pile up any reserve stocks. Demand reported active with heavy shipments moving for lend-lease, war industries and civilian requirements. Combined demand for container goods remained ahead of supply.

Soda Caustic.—Dry material continued in exceedingly short supply. Liquid also remained in a tight position. Little relief in sight so long as demand holds above supply level. Labor conditions showed no improvement and this condition was reflected in delayed packing and shipping operations.

Soda Chlorate.—Allocated orders reported plenty sufficient to take care of output. Market remained in tight position with supply short.

Soda Sulphide.—Supply continued below demand level. Actual business restricted through shortage of stocks. Market remained in tight position at the close.

Sulphur Chloride.—Continued light buying of this chemical has resulted in market becoming rather liberally supplied. The buying situation remained relatively easy all week. This chemical was used quite extensively in former days for the manufacture of rubber goods. Aside from the call for military requirements, limited interest was reported for textile finishing and dyeing wants.

Acids

Acetic.—No relaxation from tight position of this market could be noted. Demand continued to top supply and a definite shortage of material was prevalent.

Chromic.—Buying interest remained active and production found a ready outlet. Supply limited for prompt and immediate shipment.

Formic.—Supply situation remained rather easy. Buyers showed moderate interest with demand satisfied promptly.

Hydrofluoric.—Firm with offerings limited. Market showed tendency to tighten under the improving extent of consuming demand.

Nitric.—Demand from war industries as well as for civilian and export requirements remained active. Market closed firm at former price level.

Oxalic.—Production mostly sold well into September. Old lots were obtainable at intervals and occasional export business was booked. The situation remained tight although the shortage was not as acute as noted a year ago. There was nothing in the outlook suggestive of nearby relief from the stringent market conditions.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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OPD—8-9-1943 31

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chemicals
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Sulphuric.—Continued heavy shipments have not been sufficient to meet demand. The market remained in short supply but the shortage could not be described as acute. While production was heavy, it was uncertain if all demands for the season could be satisfied.

Baltimore, Aug. 6.—If any announcement of a ceiling on sulphuric acid is to be made, it is still being delayed. Apparently the meetings of producers called by the government for conferences on the subject have not reached the point of agreement, so that the old level, under which producers are allowd to name the highest figures realized in March of last year, continue to prevail. The price differences are not large, so that an approximation to uniformity is attained. Production is reported to be adequate for the needs of the government, with a margin available for outside needs, such as agriculture.

Insecticides

With cotton growing on 22,000,000 acres, keen interest was taken for signs of increased infestation of the boll worm. Some damage was reported but not so serious as in some other years although the situation may change at any time. The general demand for insecticides was reported normal with the combined movement holding a satisfactory seasonal average.

Calcium Arsenate.—Supply situation seemed satisfactory at most distributing fronts. Sellers' views firm with development of cotton crop commanding considerable attention.

Cryolite.—Stocks seemed sufficient to meet demand here and in the South. Moderate movement reported during the week at former prices.

Lead Arsenate.—Held rather tight position under limited offerings. Demaind remained spotty.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Small lots were in good demand with supplies sufficient to meet all requiremepts.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Continued in tight position with demand topping production. No sign of immediate relief in sight.

—O-P-D—

Postwar Readjustment Job for Gov't, Business

—Continued from page 3

power of the people. Industry and government must therefore work in close cooperation rather than at cross purposes. The recommendations on this score were:—

The programs of planning by industries should be vigorously developed in order that planning in each industry may be efficient and that there may be coordination between major industries.

The appropriate government agencies should seek through the constitution of advisory bodies, representing industrial management, labor, and agriculture, to cooperate in the formulation of those policies of manpower readjustment, credit, taxation, and public work which will contribute best to a high level of consumer buying in an expanding economy.

Terminating War Contracts

With respect to war contract terminations, the report said as follows:—

One of the first areas in which government policy will affect the character of the transition period is that of the handling of war contracts. This problem is already receiving some study and such study should be continued. It should involve not only questions of legality and of equity as between contracting parties but should also concern itself with broader questions of an economic and social character, including the effect on employment which the conditions of the termination of the contract will create.

Naturally, the way in which the war is conducted and the way in which it reaches its termination will have much to do with the question of whether war contracts terminate suddenly or whether they are terminated over a period of time as the demands for war products become less pressing. It is quite possible that the government will wish to terminate some contracts for war goods and at the same time continue contracts for other types of war goods. In this event it would be advisable if the government at the appropriate time were able to make known some of the more important facts with respect to the termination of war contracts and particularly its plans with respect to the reemployment and readjustment of those whose employment will be terminated with the discontinuance of the contracts. In the absence of such policies and information, workers in other plants and industries not affected by the contracts might begin to leave the job before their services could be dispensed with.

Restlessness of Workers

In any event, we might anticipate that, as soon as the termination of the war seems to impend, there will develop a restlessness on the part of war workers, accompanied by a shift of employment and a desire to seek prospective peacetime employment which may be premature and undesirable. Should such a situation arise, a knowledge of continuing government needs with respect to military and wartime goods and an established policy with respect to the continuance, modification, or cancellation of war contracts would be required as a steadying influence.

War contracts cover the production of a considerable range of products that have a peacetime as well as a wartime use. Many of them can be utilized in recovery and reconstruction either in this country or abroad. It appears that in some cases production should continue under government contract while in other cases contracts might be assumed in their original or altered form by private industry.

A careful study should be made to determine which contracts would be applicable for continuation. After the government has determined which contracts for goods that can be utilized in a civilian economy or for reconstruction purposes abroad it is willing to continue, the contractors should have the right either to continue or to terminate the contracts.

Even after the termination of the war, it may be necessary to complete and continue certain war contracts to supply the army and navy at that level of strength which is required for the preservation of armed security. Economic considerations as well as considerations of equity and justice would also require the government to permit the completion of certain contracts for the production of war goods on which work is already well advanced. The policies pursued by the Federal government with respect to cancellation of contracts and the type of machinery provided therefor will have a direct bearing on indstrial resumption.

General Policy Advised

A general policy with respect to the termination and cancellation of government contracts for wartime goods and services should be established and a well organized claim-adjustment procedure should be provided.

In order to expedite the settlement of claims and to avoid disruption and delay in the employment of labor, legislation should be enacted to validate informal contracts in appropriate cases. Legislation may also be required to provide speedy settlement of claims and to assist industry in the establishment or resumption of peacetime production, in cases where the cancellation of contracts is creating difficulties or where the claims of the companies under the contract could not be speedily settled.

—O-P-D—

California Lists Tungsten Deposits

Sixty-two pages of the latest issue (July and October, 1942) of the *California Journal of Mines and Geology* are filled with a tabulation of the tungsten deposits of the State, with an index to properties and their owners. The list comprises some 275 properties located in nineteen counties.

This list is designed to accompany economic mineral map No. 4 of California, showing locations of tungsten properties, which is pocketed in the copy of the journal.

The *California Journal of Mines and Geology* is a quarterly publication issued by the State Division of Mines, Ferry building, San Francisco. It is sold for 60 cents a copy, $2 a year in advance.

Metal Cleaning—Where faster cleaning means greater output, many Diamond products are employed. For example Silicates of Soda, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda are used to clean many metal parts; and for heavy duty industrial cleaning such as removing grease and dirt from machinery and equipment, paint stripping, etc.

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Plastic Pipe Uniform Price Ceiling Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Uniform dollars and cents maximum prices and discounts for producers, distributors and retailers for sales of plastic pipe and tubing and plastic pipe fittings and tube fittings, when produced from certain vinylidene chlorides known commercially as "Saran B-11," have been announced by the Office of Price Administration. The action was contained in amendment 8 to MPR No. 188.

Manufacture and distribution of the pipe and tubing and accompanying fittings are now getting under way on a commercial scale, and the determination of maximum prices under a single measure will clarify pricing procedure for the new industry, which has been subject to several regulations.

In effect, action constitutes a restatement of prices previously granted the manufacturer on most items, but adjusts lists and discounts in accord with practices prevailing in the plumbing trade.

—O-P-D—

Ferromanganese Price Policy Changed by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Specific premiums or differentials which independent warehousemen may charge in sales of standard ferromanganese and other manganese alloys and metals has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. These premiums are established in amendment No. 1 to revised maximum price Regulation No. 138, and became effective August 7.

The amendment provides that the maximum prices at which independent warehousemen may sell manganese alloys and metal shall be the producers' maximum price to the warehouseman plus 10 percent for quantities of 500 pounds or over, 15 percent for amounts of 100 to 500 pounds, and 20 percent for amounts less than 100 pounds. The amendment also makes three other changes in the regulation.

1. It raises the maximum silicon content permitted in standard grade high carbon ferromanganese from 1.25 percent to 1.50 percent. This change is made because some consumers prefer standard ferromanganese containing slightly more than 1.25 percent silicon.

2. It changes the quantity premium on sales of less than 2,000 pounds of electrolytic grade manganese metal to four cents a pound from four-tenths of a cent, correcting a typographical error that appeared in the regulation.

3. Premiums for delivery of this metal to the Western Zone also are raised to 3.35 cents a pound from 55 cents in carload lots, and to 4.75 cents from 3.05 cents in less-than-carload lots. Previous premiums did not make a correct allowance for freight costs.

—O-P-D—

Carson Gray Frailey to Wed

Mrs. Bernard Moore Jones of Richmond, Va., has issued invitations to the wedding of her daughter, Anne Moore, and Captain Carson Gray Frailey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carson Peter Frailey, of Washington and Frederick county, Maryland. The wedding will take place August 24 in Richmond. Captain Frailey, whose father is executive-secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, attended Mercersburg Academy and is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland law school. Before joining the army in February, 1942, he represented several important drug firms in law practice before the District of Columbia bar.

Vanadium Conservation Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

The current supply position of vanadium has permitted the War Production Board to lift to a limited extent the prohibition on the use of vanadium by tool steel producers in the manufacture of hot work steels and certain other alloy tool steels except high speed steel. A new WPB direction outlines the permitted uses for vanadium in the melting of tool steel. Direction 1 to supplementary conservation order M-21-h.

—O-P-D—

Niagara Alkali Booklet Contains Many Features

"The Pioneer," published by the Niagara Alkali Company, this city, in its July issue contains a number of articles dealing with the use of chemicals, as well as giving a detail account of ceremonies marking the awarding of the Army-Navy "E" production award to the company. Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the company, 60 East 42nd street, New York 17, N. Y.

—O-P-D—

Merck 25-Year Club Adds Abbott, Schultz, Krapf

The Quarter Century Club of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., has added to its membership John G. Abbott, Sidney T. Schultz, M. Elizabeth Dunlap, Fred Gottfried, Estelle Mundy, Regina McMahon, John Manion and Ferdinand Krapf. The present membership of the club and its respective chapters is 169.

FORMULAS

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Decline in Divi-Divi, Advance in Wattle Bark Quotations Feature Market for Dyestuffs, Leather, Textile Chemicals

A decline of $10 per ton in divi-divi quotations and an advance of $2 per ton in wattle bark prices featured the market for dyestuffs, leather, and textile chemicals last week. A sizable shipment of the latter has just been received.

Conditions in the market in general showed little change. The recent arrival of a goodly quantity of tapioca flour has brightened the starch situation a bit and it was also encouraging to factors to note that the next government crop report is expected to show a vast improvement in the corn situation. The War Food Administration reported that more than 9,000,000 bushels of corn had been purchased since July 1 under the emergency program providing corn for war industries and that 12,818,848 pounds of cornstarch were delivered at shipside during May for export to the United Nations.

Appointment of a committee of twenty-two members to represent the rayon knit fabric industry has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. Ceiling prices for cotton ginning services for the 1943 crop of cotton will for the present remain the same as the ceilings that applied to services for the 1942 crop, according to OPA. Whether there will be adjustments in response to requests made by the cotton ginning industry is still under advisement, OPA informs.

Frivolous uses of wool are out for the duration, it has been announced by the War Production Board in line with the program to make clothes rationing unnecessary. Though there will be less variety, there may be more yardage. Apparel wool output for civilians is now approximately the same as for last season, 240,000,000 yards a year. Unless military requirements exceed current estimates, it is understood that future increases in yardage will go to civilians.

Price Changes

Advanced

Wattle bark, $2 per ton

Reduced

Divi-divi, $10 per ton

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
276.7	277.1	277.1	259.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—No new developments in market. Quotations show no change.

Alumina Chloride.—Anhydrous material under WPB allocation control. Prices same.

Ammonia Bichromate. — Item in heavy demand. Market tone firm.

Antimony Salt.—No new features. Price schedules confirmed.

Chrome Acetate.—Firm undertone. Demand continues heavy.

Potash Bichromate. — Demand in good volume. Market tight.

Potash Prussiate.—Consumers' needs at recent levels. Prices show no change.

Soda Bichromate.—War needs for material continue heavy. Position tight in common with other bichromates.

Soda Prussiate. — Textile printers and dry color factors taking material in satisfactory volume. Prices same.

Zinc Dust.—WPB allocations rule. No movements pricewise.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Position tight with material available for food coloring only. Price schedules confirmed.

Cochineal. — Demand rather good. Prices unaltered.

Fustic. — Item in steady demand. Tone firm.

Hematine.—Inquiries in rather good volume. Prices same.

Logwood.—Demand good with no alterations pricewise.

Turmeric.—Stocks remain light and prices firm.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Demand ahead of supplies. Tone firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Technical material temporarily in better supply due to spoilage of large quantity of edible albumen intended for lend-lease shipment. Due to the fact that Argentina can produce dry egg powder at a price substantially lower than the majority of egg-producing countries in the world, a thriving war-born industry has developed there which finds a ready export market. Prior to the war, Argentina exported from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 dozens of fresh eggs annually, but the growing lack of shipping space in refrigerator boats, which are indispensable to the transport of fresh eggs, forced the Argentine industry to seek other means of shipment. WFA reports that it delivered 11,726,488 pounds of domestic dried eggs at shipside during May for export to the United Nations.

Corn Sugar.—Final instructions on how an industrial user of corn sugar and corn syrup may apply for replacements of sugar if these corn products are obtainable have been issued by OPA as a guide to local rationing boards.

Corn Syrup.—See corn sugar.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—Demand exceeds supply. Tone firm.

Egg Yolk.—Market continues extremely tight.

Starch, Corn.—Position continues quite short. WFA reports that 12,818,848 pounds of cornstarch were delivered at shipside during May for export to the United Nations and that more than 9,000,000 bushels of corn have been purchased since July 1 under the WFA emergency program providing corn for war industries. A telegraphic survey of six important corn States showed that as of July 24 an estimated 9,108,426 bushels of corn had been purchased and an estimated 5,198,342 bushels of that total had been shipped. The WFA marketing program will continue through August 10. The visible supply of corn in the week ended July 31 decreased 228,000 bushels, according to the Chicago Board of Trade, and amounted to 5,771,000 bushels against 45,993,000 bushels a year ago. It is believed that the next government crop report will show a vast improvement in the corn situation. Midwest corn refiners are continuing to operate on curtailed grinding schedules with corn requisitioned from farmers by the government.

Tapioca Flour.—Recent arrival of large quantity of material from Brazil has brightened starch situation a bit. Quotations unchanged.

Zein.—WPB allocations rule with supplies considered adequate to meet current needs. No movements pricewise.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—Prices continue at OPA ceiling. Supplies tight due to manpower shortage.

Divi-Divi.—WPB allocations rule. Quotations $10 per ton lower.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—Shortage of raw materials due to lack of workers responsible for tight supply conditions. Shortage of hides prevents acute situation. Quotations confirmed.

Mangrove Bark.—None available.

Myrobalans. — Market continues tight. Price schedules show no change.

Oakbark Extract.—Tight manpower situation for collecting raw materials continues to hold supplies short. Tone firm.

Quebracho Extract. — Material in good demand with supply conditions easier due to availability of more shipping space from South America. Item under WPB allocation control. No movements pricewise.

Wattle Bark.—Sizable shipment just received. Quotations $2 per ton higher.

—O-P-D—

Buy War Bonds—Give More Than 10% Weekly

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Hydrosulphite Group Formed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Sodium Hydrosulphite Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board. Government presiding officer is Morris R. Stanley. Committee members are:—A. R. Chantler, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; G. J. Desmond, Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.; Augustus H. Eustis, Virginia Smelting Company, Washington, D. C.; D. S. Frederick, Rhom & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. J. Royce, Royce Chemical Company, Carlton Hill, N. J.

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Pyridines commonly enjoy various uses in the chemical industry. Some of them are now vital for production of the sulfa drugs. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, they are needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

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CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
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RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
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HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
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Coaltar Chemicals

Little Benzol or Toluol to Be Had Except for Most Essential War Uses—Situation Reflected Throughout Market

With very little benzol available except for high priority uses and practically no toluol to be had for anything but the mose essential war purposes, the market for coaltar chemicals continued in an extremely tight position last week.

Manufacturers who use less than fifty gallons of benzol a month are now required to certify to the supplier and to the War Production Board that they are not using more than that amount and allocation order M-150 was recently amended to include all grades of xylol, regardless of whether derived from petroleum, coaltar or other sources, and includes high-flash naphtha.

As for xylol, the situation regarding supplies of the coaltar product has been very tight for some time and, while recent cooperation on the part of petroleum xylol producers was of some assistance, this material is now also in very short supply.

The tight position of basic products as a whole was again reflected in acids and intermediates. The market for coaltar colors was devoid of new developments over the week aside from the fact that order M-103 was amended by WPB to exempt Canada from quota and export restrictions applying to dyestuffs.

An order requiring coal producers to divert a total of 56,000 tons of coal to keep three essential byproduct coke plants in full operation has been issued from the Office of Solid Fuels Administrator.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 98.3 percent of capacity, comparing with 98.0 percent in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the rate was 96.6 percent. In the corresponding week of last year it was 95.8 percent, down 0.5 point from the preceding week.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—No change noted in market position over past week. Needs for aviation gasoline and for synthetic rubber continue heavy. Tone steady. Estimates of byproduct coke-oven operations in week ended July 31 indicate production from that source of 3,777,000 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—Nb new features in steady market. Estimates of byproduct coke-oven operations in week ended July 31 indicate production from that source of 14,742,600 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Market position continues tight with war needs consuming large quantities. Tone steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 31 indicate production from that source of 779,700 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Supplies very tight. No movements pricewise.

Naphthalene. — Little change in market position. Quotations rule unchanged. Goodly quantity of imported material just received. WPB allocations govern transactions on crude. Prices firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 31 indicate production from that source of 1,644,800 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Supplies available for intermediates tight. War needs for material heavy. Tone firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 31 indicate production from that source of 219,300 pounds of phenol.

Toluol. — Movement of material into explosives manufacture heavy. WPB allocations rule. Practically none available for civilian uses. Undertone very firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 31 indicate production from that source of 755,400 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Supplies very short and stocks of petroleum xylol also tight. Tone strong. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 31 indicate production from that source of 170,500 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The coaltar bases market remains featureless, with material moving fairly well in most cases. Demand seems to be absorbing most of the products available, without difficulty. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, 30c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Material in good demand. Quotations unchanged.

Cyclohexanol. — Position unaltered. Prices show no change.

Cyclohexanone.—Consumers' needs at good level. No movements pricewise.

Methylcyclohexanone.—Item in active demand. Quotations rule unchanged.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Supplies very tight. Market tone unchanged.

Benzoic, Technical.—No new developments. Undertone strong.

Broenner's.—Fair demand. Quotations show no change.

Cleve's.—Demand active. Price situation steady.

Fumaric.—Light supplies. Active demand. No alterations in quotations.

Gamma.—Needs in rather good volume. Prices same.

Laurent's.—Consumers' needs at good level. Undertone firm.

Maleic.—No new features in tight market.

Malic.—Supplies tight. Quotations firmly held.

Picramic.—Undertone strong due to tight supplies.

Picric. — No new developments. Prices unaltered.

Sulphanilic.—Good inquiry. Supplies tight. No movement pricewise.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Material in active demand. Prices unaltered.

Alphanaphthylamine. — No change in level of demand. Prices unaltered.

Anilin.—Demand and supply conditions unchanged. No movement pricewise.

Benzaldehyde.—Supplies tight. Quotations firm.

Benzidin Base.—Call active. No change in quotations.

Benzoyl Chloride.—No change in market tone. New features lacking.

Betanaphthol.—Market position firm. Supplies tight.

Diethylanilin.—No new features. Price schedules show no change.

Dimethylanilin.—Supply conditions tight. Prices firm.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Demand unchanged from recent levels. No price alterations.

Dinitrotoluene.—Supplies tight. Undertone very firm.

Diphenylamine. — Material under WPB allocation control. No change in quotations.

G Salt.—Call in good volume. Prices show no change.

Metanitroanilin.—Limited supplies hold market very firm.

Metaparatoluidin. — Tight supplies hold market strong.

Metaphenylenediamine.—WPB allo-

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

cations govern transactions. No change in quotations.

Metatoluylenediamine. — Material under WPB allocation control. Prices same.

Monochlorobenzene. — Market tight due to heavy war needs.

Nitrobenzene.—Supplies tight. Price schedules confirmed.

Nitronaphthalene.—No new features in tight market. Quotations unaltered.

Orthocresol.—Good demand against tight supplies. Tone firm.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol. — Supplies short due to tight raw materials.

Orthonitrophenol. — Raw material shortage holds market very tight.

Orthonitrotoluene. — Market tight. New developments lacking. Quotations steady.

Parachlorophenol.—No new features in firm market.

Paranisidin. — Position unaltered. Quotations same.

Paraphenylenediamine. — Market conditions continue tight. No change in quotations.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supplies comparatively easy due to tight glycerin situation. Material under WPB allocation and use control.

Coaltar Colors

The market for coaltar colors was rather featureless over the past week. Supply and demand conditions were about unchanged. Order M-103 has been amended by WPB to exempt Canada from quota and export restrictions applying to dyestuffs.

—O-P-D—

WPB Management Consultant Div. Formed

—Continued from page 3

Production Drive Division from which the present Management Consultant Branch has been transferred to the new division.

Mr. Nickerson, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1909, came to WPB in February, 1942, to head a panel of industrial consultants. He had been associated with Cheney Brothers since 1914, and was general superintendent of Cheney plants at the time of his appointment to the Labor Branch of WPB.

Monsanto Advances Rand, Dinsmoor and Bezanson

—Continued from page 3

eral manager of the organic chemicals division, with headquarters in St. Louis, has been elected a vice-president of the company and will succeed Mr. Rand as general manager of the Merrimac division.

Berninghaus to Retire

Julius A. Berninghaus, general manager of the organic chemicals division, with headquarters in St. Louis, will retire November 1, 1943, at age of sixty-five, a compulsory requirement under the company's retirement pension plan. He will continue his active participation in the company's business, however, in an advisory capacity to his successor.

Osborne Bezanson, vice-president of the company and general manager of the Texas division, with headquarters at Texas City, Tex., will succeed Mr. Berninghaus as general manager of the organic chemicals division with headquarters in St. Louis.

The Texas Division of the company with plants at Karnack and Texas City, Tex., will be consolidated with and become a part of the organic chemicals division.

Mr. Rand served as treasurer of the Merrimac Chemical Company from 1921 to 1930, vice-president in charge of sales and treasurer from 1930 to 1935, and was made executive vice-president in 1935 and served as president from 1935 to 1937. He has been serving as vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company and general manager of the Merrimac division since 1937. Merrimac Chemical Company was taken over by Monsanto in 1929 and liquidated as a separate corporation in 1937.

Mr. Dinsmoor was born in Laconia, N. H., in 1894. After graduating from Dartmouth in 1916 he attended Harvard University for a year, where he obtained a master's degree in chemistry. He joined the Merrimac Chemical Company, absorbed by Monsanto in 1929, as a control chemist and worked in that capacity until November, 1917, when he enlisted in the army and served in France.

At the end of the war he returned to Merrimac as a research chemist. In 1921 he was made department supervisor at the Woburn, Mass., plant, and in 1926 was promoted to superintendent of the Everett, Mass., works. In 1932 he was sent to England where he studied operations at Monsanto's Sunderland and Ruabon plants, and

Daniel S. Dinsmoor

assisted in coordinating American and English methods of chemical manufacture.

Upon his return from England in 1935 he was made manufacturing superintendent of the Monsanto, Ill., plant, and in 1936 was promoted to plant manager. On January 1, 1941, he was made assistant general manager of the organic chemicals division.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Reagents Certification Form Set

OPD Washington Bureau

A standard form of certification as to the uses of reagent chemicals ordered by research and other laboratories is provided by order P-135-a, issued by the War Production Board. The order also provides that each laboratory shall be entitled to the full small order exemption. Under the standard form the purchaser certifies to the seller and to WPB "that the reagent chemicals called for by this order will be used, or resold for use, in a laboratory for one or more of the following purposes:—analysis, testing, control, educational or research."

—O-P-D—

Vitamin D Patent Suit Filed Against Douglas

—Continued from page 3

Mr. Ross said, will in all probability shortly be filed in other Federal circuit courts.

Relative to action to be taken by the Foundation on the California decision, which held the Steenbock patents invalid, Mr. Ross said, the following steps would be taken:—

The Foundation will file in late August a petition for rehearing in the case pending in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit at San Francisco; in the event that the court adheres to its former decision a petition for the writ of certiorari will be filed in the Supreme Court of the United States in an effort to have the ninth circuit case reviewed by the Supreme Court.

—O-P-D—

Luminescent Pigment Prices Reduced by N.J. Zinc Co.

The New Jersey Zinc Sales Company has lowered prices for its luminescent pigments. Increased production coupled with a long term research program were declared to have made possible the sale of the pigments on a quantity differential basis rather than on container sizes as in the past. Sixteen types of fluorescent and phosphorescent pigments are covered in the new price schedule.

Examples of new prices f.o.b. Palmerton, Pa., with freight allowed to destination, are:—

	Price per lb. in single shipments of—		
	1-99 lbs.	100-999 lbs.	1,000 lbs. or larger
Zinc sulphides	$1.00	$0.95	$0.90
Zinc and cadmium sulphides	2.35	2.10	2.00
Calcium-strontium sulphides	1.75	1.60	1.50
Strontium-calcium sulphides	2.85	2.60	2.50

—O-P-D—

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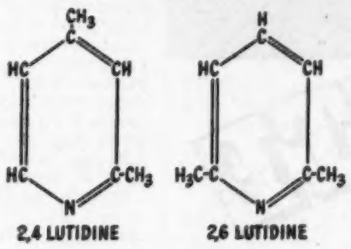

Grades Available—2,4 lutidine distilling 90% within 2°C.
—2,6 lutidine 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	2,6-Lutidine	*2,4-Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	107.15	107.15
Freezing Point	—6.0°C.	below —60°C.
Boiling Point	142.9°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid	Liquid

Solubility: *2,6-Lutidine*—very soluble in water and in most organic solvents including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers. *2,4-Lutidine*—soluble to the extent of about 15% in water. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

Uses: 2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, or other organic chemicals. 2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, insecticide, chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical manufacture.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on these and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and quinoline; and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives.—
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GLOSS OILS	LITHARGE
RED LEAD	ALCOHOL
METRONITE	WAXES
NITRIC ACID	ESTER GUM
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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Unseasonal Resurgence of Buying Movement in Pigments and Varnish Gums Resulting From Extensive Home-Painting

Further reductions of stocks of finished paints and varnishes in dealers' hands, resulting from record-breaking outside painting activities by home owners themselves during the Summer season, which has already necessitated replenishment of painters' supplies in some lines, is combining, with the approach of the Fall resumption of professional painting operations, and the accompanying need for processing and mixing materials that will then be required, to enliven the market for lead, zinc and titanium pigments, fillers, extenders, varnish gums and glues out of season in many directions.

This unseasonal resurgence of activity in the pigments and affiliated lines, however, has not reached sizable proportions and has not yet been extended to embrace dry and chemical colors. And fully sixty percent of the business now being transacted in pigments as well as colors is still for the account of the procurement agencies of the Army and Navy and lend-lease bureaus.

Preparation of ready-for-application paints, based on new economical formulations has been facilitated somewhat by the recent clarification of requirements for their replacement linseed oil content, through an amendment to the War Production Board's order M-332, covering the composition of oils for protective coatings. But some paint mixers and manufacturers of pigments and colors are reluctant to make up extensive lines of these products with the employment of these authorized replacement oils, meeting Federal specification TTO-371 and constituting at least 65 percent of the products, preferring to wait until the present shortage is relieved by the advent of new crop domestic and Brazilian linseed oils, two or three months hence, before processing the major portion of their paints.

A notably stimulating influence on the buying movement in Congo copals and other varnish gums has been created by the revocation of WPB's conservation order M-56, which had hitherto restricted purchasing operations in these natural resins to quantities sufficient only for sixty days' inventories.

The lacquer materials market has been featured within the past week by upward adjustments of prices for fermentation butyl alcohol and butyl acetate at points other than in Illinois and Indiana as well as for dibutyl phthalate.

Price Changes

Advanced

Alphapinene, ½c. per gal.
Butyl acetate, fermentation, points other than Ill., Ind., 1.7c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol, fermentation, points other than Ill., Ind., 1½c. per lb.
Casein, Argentine, cost and freight, Buenos Aires, 5c. per lb.
Dibutyl phthalate, in 5-gal. cans, at works, 1.35c. per lb.; in 1-gal. cans, 1.10c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 6c. to 18c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.
Turpentine, s.d., 3c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	141.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With domestic production and importations continuing on a sizable scale, the supply of metallic lead is sufficiently large to permit of liberal absorption of current offerings by the paint industry. Hence, oxidizers and other lead pigment makers are experiencing no difficulty in filling their requirements in this metal. Pig lead prices have shown no change for the week July 30-August 6, remaining at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Though supplies of zinc ore and concentrates are still adequate for all current requirements, slab stocks continue meagre. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week July 30-August 6 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Showing a fairly brisk turnover. Market holding firm.

Lead Titanate.—In steadily increasing call. Tone strong.

Litharge.—Moving in considerable quantities to procurement agencies of the Army, Navy and lend-lease bureaus. Civilian takings also continue sizable. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone.—In good request. Tone firm.

Orange Mineral.—Continues in fair inquiry. Prices holding well.

Red Lead. — Free movement into war production channels and to a lesser extent into civilian painting operations. Tone strong.

Titanium Dioxide.—Buying interest keeping up at the level and pace recorded for last month, when sales ran about 50 percent above those for the similar period in 1942. Prices firmly maintained.

White Lead. — War requirements still being filled in this material on a large scale. Civilian buying also moderate-sized. Market remains strong.

Zinc Oxides. — American process oxides moving in sizable volume to Federal procurement agencies and in smaller amounts to civilian painting operations. Increasingly large quantities also going into the production of synthetic rubber. French process oxides in good request but in limited sale because of restrictions on their purchase imposed by allocation control of zinc slabs and the necessity for procuring WPB authorizations for buying them. Prices firmly held.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Movement of both Canadian and domestic material continues fairly brisk. Market steady. Latest arrivals have included 26,760 bags.

Barytes.—Only a routine business is reported in this filler. Tone holding steady.

Chalk.—Continues in fair inquiry and supply. Latest arrivals have embraced 400 bags of precipitated material.

Charcoal.—Movement of softwood charcoal almost at a standstill because of reluctance of processors to sell at present price levels fixed in the General Maximum Price Regulation at the highs of March, 1942, and their confident expectation that OPA will soon establish higher ceiling levels for this material as it did for hardwood charcoal nearly a month ago.

China Clay.—Continues in steady call with prices firmly held. Latest importations from England have included 112 bags and 1,500 tons.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Moving in routine fashion. Market steady, without any price change.

Graphite. — In moderate request with a fair current movement noted. Prices well maintained.

Gypsum.—Buying interest light but unceasing. Market stable.

Mica.—Under the leadership of pulverized grades, the current movement of water-ground mica continues in

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

moderate volume. Dry-ground mica is also moving steadily into the paint materials market. Latest arrivals of strategic mica have embraced 480 cases of block and 1,464 case of splittings.

Talc.—Continues in keen demand, with producers endeavoring in every way to keep pace with orders. Price structure strong.

Whiting.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Market holding firm.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—Continues in fair request. Tone steady.

Bone Blacks.—Moving slowly into consuming channels. No change pricewise.

Carbon Blacks.—Though the paint trade is buying only sparingly of most grades, furnace black continues to move in increasing volume into plants of the manufacturers of synthetic rubber. Users of furnace black are now freed from the necessity of obtaining specific authorization to buy this material when taking only 100 to 5,000 pounds in any one month.

Cadmium Colors. — With the conservation division of WPB engaging in further efforts to conserve available supplies of cadmium for essential war uses, no attempt is being made to resume production of cadmium colors.

Chrome Colors.—Buying interest holding out well in all chrome colors, with special activity noted in chrome green, chrome yellow and zinc chromate yellow, on both war production and civilian accounts. Prices firmly maintained throughout the group.

Iron Blues. — Continue in fairly brisk demand with prices strongly held at the levels named in OPA's new list of ceilings.

Lithol Toners.—Moving slowly into consuming channels. Market strong.

Mercuric Oxides.—Only a routine business is being recorded. Tone steady.

Vermilions.—In moderate inquiry without change in price structure.

Driers

Stearates continue in intensely keen demand, with supplies somewhat reduced. Probably twice the present volume could be handled if production could be amplified to that extent. The output is slightly restricted by difficulty in procuring enough fish oil but so far there has been no marked shortage of stearic acid. Palmitates are also moving fairly briskly.

The demand for resinates, oleates and linoleates keeps up well, although current takings are slightly smaller as some paint mixers have latterly slowed down their operations.

Linoresinates and other substitutes for the allocated naphthanates are likewise moving steadily into consuming channels.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—Delivered price for butyl acetate in tankcars East of Rocky Mountains for August is 17¼c. per pound for Indiana and Illinois production. Prices for butyl acetate made from grain at points other than Indiana and Illinois have been raised. See Prices Current for new schedule.

Butyl Alcohol.—Delivered price for butyl alcohol in tankcars East of Rocky Mountains is 17.8c. per pound

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Bible Week Leader

William H. Jarden, jr., president of the McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia, has accepted the designation of honorary vice-chairman of National Bible Week for 1943, representing the paint industry. National Bible Week will be observed from October 11 to 17, inclusive.

for Indiana and Illinois production. Prices for butyl alcohol made from grain at points other than Illinois and Indiana have been raised to the following level:—Tanks, 22c. per pound; drums, car lots, 22.70c.; drums, less car lots, 23.20c. No change has been made in prices for butyl alcohol made from molasses.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—A sliding scale of maximum prices, based on each producer's average monthly costs for butyl alcohol, has been established by OPA for dibutyl phthalate.

Naval Stores

Primary markets for rosin and turpentine were firmer last week. The trend of prices was upward and sentiment in trade circles showed improvement. The better feeling was apparently traceable mainly to recent developments in the matter of price movements, but it was also due in some measure to expectations of an increase in stockpile prices for rosin in the near future as well as to the belief that the government order covering the use of drums for the shipment of turpentine will be revised so as to permit the unlimited use of second-hand drums.

Moreover receipts in primary centers recently have been below expectations and there is a disposition in some quarters to further revise estimates of production for the current year, the opinion now being held that the output for the second half of the naval stores season will be smaller than estimated earlier and perhaps considerably less than the output for the corresponding period last season. There was not much snap to business last week, but the call for moderate lots of rosin held up rather well and inquiries received more numerously for turpentine, although consumption of the latter product remains disappointing. Lease-Lend operations in May included deliveries of 7,333,760 pounds of gum rosin, 739,200 pounds of wood rosin and 157,120 pounds of pinene.

Turpentine.—Purchasing was apparently limited to small lots as a rule but some increase was noted in the volume of orders received for quantities.

Savannah, Aug. 6.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons— Cents.	Sales.	Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	67	2,950	110	155	34,407
Tuesday	67	3,000	74	1	34,450
Wednesday	67¼	3,600	72	...	34,652
Thursday	67⅛	3,650	122	...	34,774
Friday	67⅛	6,450	2,229	295	36,708

* No trading.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Turpentine in fair demand. Five-drum lots, 80c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 85c.; single drums, 83c.; single barrels, 88c.

Rosin.—Influenced by developments in the South, the market here for rosin was firmer and somewhat more active though consumers did not show much disposition to purchase ahead to any important extent.

Savannah, Aug. 6.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B		$2.92	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00
D		3.22	3.24	3.27	3.27	3.30
E		3.71	3.71	3.75	3.80	3.86
F		3.72	3.74	3.77	3.82	3.86
G		3.91	3.93	3.97	4.02	4.08
H		3.92	3.95	3.98	4.03	4.08
I		3.92	3.95	3.98	4.03	4.03
K		3.95	3.98	4.03	4.08	4.13
M		3.97	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.13
N		3.99	4.02	4.05	4.10	4.15
WG		4.08	4.11	4.15	4.22	4.30
WW		4.63	4.64	4.68	4.73	4.80
X		4.63	4.64	4.68	4.73	4.80
	Barrels—					
Sales		562	220	476	279	324
Receipts		143	488	238	374	223
Shipments		...	418	391	...	...
Stocks		...	...	...	...	81,822

* No trading.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Buyers of rosin are bidding fairly well. Five-drum lots, D grade, $4.60 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.48; M grade, $5.65; W.W. grade, $6.54.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Bulk of output apparently moving into consuming channels on contracts. Spot supplies light. Market firm.

Rosin Oil.—Strength of raw material reflected in increased demand for moderate lots.

Tar.—Contract movement steady and liberal. New business good. Market firm.

Shellac

Plenty of investigation of shellac conditions and affairs in India has been made already. But still another examination of the situation has been started. Not so long ago, two figures well known in shellac circles were in India and returned with reports which have been thoroughly digested by the shellac trade and, probably, all possible good has already been extracted from the data with which they returned. However, the Office of Economic Warfare wants another survey and hence the flight to India by air of one of the most prominent men in the shellac importing and manufacturing industry. It is understood that he will function in India as a representative of OEW.

Synthetic Resins

With all but a few of the raw materials and finished products in the synthetic resins market dominated by drastic use restrictions and strict allocation control, the bulk of the business still being transacted in these materials is necessarily limited to the buying operations of Federal agencies. The demand from civilian users of phenolic, phthalic alkyd, vinyl chloride and vinyl polymers, however, continues exceedingly keen, though mostly unsatisfied. WPB's Protective Coatings Section of its Chemical Division has recently issued an end-use list, setting forth the end-uses on which applications for allocations will be granted.

—*Continued on page 60*

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Hog Prices Depressed by Large Receipts—Lard Stocks Up Sharply And Market Easier—Crop Accounts Good

A firm tone continued to feature the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week. Quotations were generally well maintained. So far as new business was concerned, small-lot transactions were the rule as there was no relief from the scarcity of supplies of spot material that has hampered the operations of buyers and sellers for many weeks past. In some quarters sellers were occupied principally with the forwarding of supplies on old contracts.

News concerning the growing oilseed crops was still mainly favorable. Yields in some sections of the country promise to exceed earlier estimates and may prove larger than the record crops of last season. Damage to the cotton crop by pests in parts of the South and injury to flaxseed in some Northwestern fields appear to be more than offset by exceptionally favorable conditions in other sections. Harvesting of flaxseed, cotton and peanuts is under way and the indications are that supplies of new raw material will reach crushing plants at an earlier date than last season.

Hog prices were firmer early in the week but they gave way under large receipts later on. Lard stocks increased sharply during the past month and the Chicago market for lard was easier last week. Higher prices were quoted for soybean meal and producers of other vegetable meals were also authorized to advance maximum prices. There was little change in the character of news regarding menhaden fishing results, production of oil still being below expectations.

Price Changes

Advanced

Linseed meal, $5 per ton
Soybean meal, $7.50 per ton

Reduced

Lard, cash, 5c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.4	195.4	194.6	192.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Steady movement into consuming channels in war and civilian industries. Market firm. Stocks of raw material large and increasing.

Cottonseed.—Salad and cooking oils in steady request. Supplies light on spot. Deliveries of all edible salad oils during May for export to United Nations 44,839,800 pounds, making a total of 143,928,407 pounds since January 1 this year; since April 29, 1941, total 231,525,508 pounds.

Olive.—Quiet in absence of any increase in offerings. Firm at ceiling prices. Production of olive oil in Portugal for 1943 estimated at 21,134,000 gallons, compared with the 1933-39 average annual production of 15,959,340 gallons, according to the Department of Commerce; domestic consumption in Portugal increased owing to the scarcity of animal fats for cooking and is estimated at 18,492,000 gallons annually.

Peanut.—Crude in light supply and firm at ceilings in all primary markets. Large increases in production of peanut butter and peanut oil from the 1943 crop of farmers' stock peanuts expected to approximate 1,425,000 tons, or 375,000 tons more than last year, are urgently needed to meet wartime requirements, according to an official statement issued last week.

Shortening, Vegetable. — Demand good. Offerings light on spot. Market firm. Lease-lend deliveries of shortening during May 5,838,625 pounds; total for first five months of this year 40,925,840 pounds.

Soybean.—In light supply. Market quiet and firm. Lese-lend deliveries of beans during May 3,917,760 pounds; since January 1, total 26,906,880 pounds; since April 29, 1941, total 59,531,970 pounds. Chicago reported a decrease of 260,000 bushels in the visible supply of beans during the week ended July 31, leaving total of 1,838,000 bushels, against 1,088,000 a year ago.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Vegetable oils in fair call. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Los Angeles, Aug. 4.—Oils quiet and steady. Chinawood, 38½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco. Cottonseed, bleachable, 14.15c. per pound, tankcars. Sesame, crude, 15c. per pound in tankcars. Soybean, 12.50c. to 12.65c. per pound in tankcars. Walnut, crude, recently sold at 11.3c. per pound in tankcars.

Flaxseed

Minneapolis, Aug. 6.—Cash flaxseed receipts increased, mainly Southwestern quality. Three cars new seed arrived from Minnesota; graded No. 1 and showed good weight. One from Iowa small and unsatisfactory; oil content poor. All brought ceiling prices. Heavy rains in Iowa causing damage. Southern Minnesota crop is looking good. In fact, most of the crop looks good except in the Red River Valley, where an Argentina disease called plasmo is prevalent and threatening important loss in North Dakota. Rust complaints are not numerous as weather has been dry and favorable where attacks were heaviest. Cause of the small berry of Iowa flax is laid to early sowing and lack of sunshine. Flax that germinated later and had sunshine during early growth progressed favorably. Apparently there is no improvement in southern Minnesota and in Iowa.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$2.96¾
Monday	3.05	2.97
Tuesday	3.05	2.97½
Wednesday	3.05	2.96¾
Thursday	3.05	2.96¾
Friday	3.05	2.97

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1943	Receipts 1942	Shipments 1943	Shipments 1942
This week	276,000	57,400	24,000	40,200
Since Sept. 1	19,673,400	10,718,500	3,024,300	1,139,500

Buenos Aires, Aug. 6.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week 1,996,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 197,000 bushels to the United States. Visible supply 30,709,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Quoted here at $45 per ton in bulk for 34 percent. Prices at some outside points raised $2 or more per ton. Higher official ceiling prices also anpounced for cottonseed, peanut and soybean meals.

Minneapolis, Aug. 6.—Linseed meal is stagnant. Daily output very light. Virtually all of the meal on hand has been shipped and warehouse floors are bare. Ceiling price raised to $42 per ton in bulk.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	6,840,000	8,720,000
Since Sept. 1	460,460,000	364,442,000

Linseed Oil

The market here for linseed oil was quiet and steady last week. Inquiries were not lacking, but there was no increase in offerings from crushers. The movement on contracts was reported as light. Quiet conditions were also reported in outside markets. Crop news was mainly favorable, though there were unfavorable accounts from some sections. Harvesting is under way and small arrivals of new-crop seed were reported at Minneapolis. Recent government purchases amounted to 104,220,000 pounds of raw edible oil at 14.2c. to 14.6c. per pound in tanks.

Minneapolis, Aug. 6.—A little linseed oil business with paint manufacturers and core makers, but volume not important. Shipping instructions on file are plentiful, but crushers are virtually out

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

of flax and only 15 percent capacity is in operation.

Tankcar lots of oil quoted at 14.4c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 14.9c. per pound, and warehouse lots, 15.9c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	5,760,000	4,410,000
Since Sept. 1	293,920,000	218,810,000

Los Angeles, Aug. 4.—Linseed oil as active as supplies would afford. Receipts of flaxseed to July 23 were 3,568,724 bushels of which 1,997,793 were at Southern California plants. Oil quoted: —Tankcars, 14.5c. per pound; one to four drums, 15.9c.; five or more drums, 15.5c.; drum car lots, 14.9c.

Cottonseed Oil

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures continued dull. Bid and asked prices underwent little change. Southern markets for crude oil were quiet and firm at ceiling prices. Cotton crop news was still mainly favorable. Harvesting is under way in some sections, but no activity at the oil mills is expected until the seed movement increases materially. New official minimum government support prices for this year's crop of cottonseed show an advance of $6 per ton over last season. Hog receipts were liberal and hog prices weakened after displaying early firmness. Cash lard and distant futures were slightly easier. Stocks of lard in Chicago increased about 21,000,000 pounds during July, bringing the total up to 51,026,144 pounds, against 18,472,434 pounds last year.

Prices as follows:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.15@14.35
September	....	....	14.15 nom.
December	....	....	14.15@14.45

Cash oil, 13.95c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Offerings continued light and the prevailing tone was firm. Higher official maximum prices were announced for cottonseed, peanut and soybean meals.

Atlanta, Aug. 4.—Any cottonseed, peanut and soybean oil or meal that gets into the market sells at ceiling prices. Heavy weevil damage to cotton. Peanut and soybean crop news good.

Memphis, Aug. 6.—New CCC regulations being studied by oil and meal trade. Comments withheld. Scattered trades in new crop cottonseed products but conditions so uncertain traders are showing caution. Demand for oil meals will continue urgent for some time to come. Cotton crop around Memphis and to the South about 10 days early. Crop in Cairo section about 10 days late.

Fatty Acids

A good demand continued to be noted for various fatty acids, and the market in general remained firm. Producers in some cases are still hampered in their operations by inadequate supplies of raw material.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Fatty acids movement remains good. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Steady here in company with primary situation. Local supplies light.

Menhaden.—Refined oil firm at previous quotations. Buying interest apparently light. Stocks below normal.

Baltimore, Aug. 4.—Chesapeake Bay menhaden fishing improved slightly but fish still small and oil production leaves something to be desired. Sales at the ceiling of 8.9c. per pound when offerings are made. Fishing in South Carolina at only two or three points. Florida results very modest.

Sardine.—Consumers of refined oil holding off for news concerning sardine fishing. Local stocks light.

Los Angeles, Aug. 4.—New crop crude sardine oil began flowing into tanks in the northern California ports of San Francisco and Monterey a few days ago, following receipt of the first fish of the season. No further sales of oil have been reported.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Still in light supply on spot and market quiet so far as new business was concerned, though inquiries numerous. Tone firm.

Tallow.—Firm at ceiling prices, but little available for prompt or nearby delivery. Many inquiries.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Inquiry good for both common and neutral. Spot supplies generally small. Offerings of futures also light. Tone firm.

Lard.—All grades in demand. Supplies on spot remain much below normal. Market firm.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Animal oils still quite scarce. Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13⅝c. per pound, tankcar.

Waxes

Demand for waxes in general was far greater than dealers could supply on a prompt delivery basis. They were able to book some forward delivery business in conformity with assigned quotas, but so far as deliveries out of spot stocks were concerned, there were practically no unsold waxes upon which to draw. However, in some measure, manufacturing consumers have adjusted their production to the quantities of wax available and buyer and seller are weathering through the rather tough time in fair shape.

—O-P-D—

Cottonseed, Soybean, Peanut Meals Ceiled

—Continued from page 7

per ton, bulk, car lots, f.o.b. production plant in the Mississippi Valley, the base point, $45, plus transportation charges to final destination. Usual relations to the base point are observed in the ceilings for other parts of the country than the Mississippi Valley. The traditional differentials are followed in establishing the ceilings on cottonseed oil cake, cottonseed oil meal pellets; for meal below 41 percent and above 43 percent protein content; for less than car load lots; for sales to a point north of the north-south dividing line, and sales by grinders. Former ceilings apply on stocks on hand or produced from cottonseed on hand in processors' plants on the effective date of the new regulation.

Soybean Oil Meal

Forty-one percent protein, per ton, bulk, car lots, f.o.b. Decatur, Ill., the base point, $45. For destinations other than Decatur, the delivered ceiling price is the base point price, plus the proportional rate of freight, and if no proportional rate the flat rate, to the point of destination.

Peanut Oil Meal

Forty-five percent protein or higher, per ton, car lots, bulk, f.o.b. all producing mills, $50, plus transportation charges to final point of destination. A differential of 75 cents per ton for each unit of protein below 45 percent is allowed.

Cottonseed and Peanut Hulls

Twelve dollars per ton, f.o.b. all mills, plus transportation charges to point of destination.

Cottonseed Hull Bran

Sixteen dollars per ton, f.o.b. all mills, plus transportation charges to point of destination.

Markups continued in the new regulations are:—50 cents per ton for jobbers; $2.50 per ton for wholesalers; and $5.50 per ton for retailers. Ceilings are the same for imported products as for the domestic-produced meals.

—O-P-D—

Waste kitchen fat collections throughout the country totaled 8,440,274 pounds during the month of June.

Armour Companies To Be Merged

Armour & Co. (Illinois) has called for a special meeting of stockholders for August 31 to consider a plan and agreement of merger between the company and Armour & Co. of Delaware, its subsidiary. The Delaware company recently called for redemption all of the outstanding 7 percent guaranteed cumulative preferred stock not previously called, at $110 a share.

—O-P-D—

Soap Sales Gain

Soap sales amounted to 1,374,594,616 pounds for the first half of 1943, as compared with 1,369,806,176 pounds for the first half of 1942, according to reports received by the Association of American Soap and Glycerin Producers from 71 manufacturers representing approximately 90 percent of the soap produced in the United States. Liquid soap sales totaled 1,772,411 gallons for the first half of 1943.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Jeep Caravan Distributes Drugs to Sicilians—OEW Has Economic Director Ready for Italy—Riboflavin Reduced

Drugs and fine chemicals passed through a week that was comparatively quiet so far as activity on the part of control bodies of the Federal Government. The only price change reported during the period was a sharp reduction in the quotations on riboflavin which is now priced, basically, on the kilo instead of pound basis.

Progress of the war forecast a fairly early invasion of Italy, that producer of quicksilver and mercurials which, in the past, played their part for good or ill in the markets of the United States. Of future effect and importance on and to American markets may be the fact that the Office of Economic Warfare has already appointed its Economic Director who is today active in Sicily and tomorrow will have Italy to direct, economically. It is significant that a caravan of fourteen jeeps has already been distributing medical supplies through conquered Sicily as part of a United Nations public health program hinged to their war plan.

The government was in the market for citric acid and bought 150,000 pounds plus at regular market going prices. However, the same government has not yet, apparently, moved to get more tartaric acid in this country to substitute for citric acid. The shortage of citric acid is acute and it could be so easily relieved in part by increasing supplies of tartaric. But the plentiful stocks of crude tartar continue to take up space in North African warehouses. Tartaric acid makers have excellent storage facilities but not much crude material in them!

The War Food Distribution Administration did a nice export business last May. According to the latest WFA export report, it laid down at shipside for export to the United Nations a total of 15,727,188 pounds of articles in the drug and fine chemical market. Most of it was milk powder but it also included some 25,743 pounds of various vitamins plus six million tablets of the same. Citric acid and pectin appeared in the export list.

Price Changes

Advanced

Butyl acetate, fermentation, points other than Ill., Ind., 1 7/10c. per lb.

Butyl alcohol, fermentation, points other than Ill., Ind., 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Riboflavin, $45 per kilo.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	236.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Food Distribution Administration reports that in May it delivered 3,788 pounds and 6,000,000 tablets of this article along side ships, being export material destined for the United Nations.

Acid, Citric.—Food Distribution Administration on July 22 bought 45,000 pounds at 20c. per pound. An award was made last week by which the government bought 150,040 pounds at 20c. per pound. In May, the Administration delivered 215,780 pounds along side ships as export business to the United Nations.

Acid, Tartaric.—Situation remains in status quo with much larger stocks of raw material being needed and with plenty of the same still remaining in French North African warehouses awaiting licenses to export and medium for paying for the same in dollars delivered to the sellers.

Alcohol.—Announced last week that no ethyl alcohol is now being made from corn. The production is mainly from wheat, rye, and some other grains plus molasses. The supply situation seems at least adequate to meet all needs of the synthetic rubber program and, also, essential requirements stemming directly from the war. Allocation to less essential industries is negligible. A tight rein controls available supplies.

Argols.—The large stocks of argols, wine lees and calcium tartrate held in French North African ports could do a lot if imported here as a way of breaking the shortage of raw materials caused by the lack of sufficient citric acid.

Butyl Acetate.—The new and higher prices, to prevail in August, for fermentation material made in Indiana and Illinois are:—Tanks, 17¼c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; less car lots, 18¾c. Present program calls for setting the price monthly in relation with what the producers pay for corn. The 17¼c. price is tied to corn at $1.22 per bushel. For each full change of 3½c. in the price of corn, up or down, the price of butyl acetate will change 0.35c. per pound. Butyl acetate from grain, at points other than Illinois and Indiana, higher as follows:—Tanks, 20.70c.; drums, car lots, 21.40c.; less car lots, 21.90c. No change in prices made for the item made from molasses.

Butyl Alcohol.—August prices for fermentation material made in Illinois or Indiana are:—Tanks, 17.80c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18.80c.; less car lots, 19.30c. These prices are based on corn at $1.22 per bushel. For each full change of 3½c. per bushel up or down in the price of corn, the quotation on butyl alcohol will fluctuate ½c. per pound. Prices for butyl alcohol made from grain at points other than Illinois and Indiana, quoted higher as follows:—Tanks, 22c.; drums, car lots, 23.20c.; less car lots, 22.70c. No change was made in prices for goods made from molasses.

Caffeine.—Little heard about shortage of this article since the OPA straightened out the price question. No surplus but, also, no real need goes unsatisfied.

Castor Oil.—Landings of beans last week totaled 4,711,050 pounds and the grand total of arrivals since January 1 last is now 174,186,400 pounds. In addition, 1,764,030 pounds and an additional 209 drums of oil were imported.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Castor oil continues to be subject to considerable market interest. Supplies are still subject to stiff control. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13¼c.

Codliver Oil. — Food Distribution Administration since May, 1941, has arranged for the export of 152,320 pounds of this vitamin oil. During the past week, imports totaling 3,713 drums were noted.

Fishliver Oils.—Market firm. Most attention centered on new production on Pacific Coast. Food Distribution Administration has exported 672 pounds of halibut liver oil and 960,174 pounds of vitamin A other fishliver oils, the accumulated total since May, 1941. Production of fishliver oils in Union of South Africa is expected to total 100,000 United States gallons

—*Continued on page 47*

Association Meetings:—

American Pharmaceutical Ass'n, Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 9 to 11.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggsits Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, October 5 to 7.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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OPD—8-9-1943 45

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Obituaries

John C. Davis

John C. Davis, president and general manager for the Davis Brothers Drug Company, Denver, died July 24. He was forty-seven years of age.

Born in Rawlins, Wyo., Mr. Davis received his primary school education in Denver, where, in 1899, his father, a banker, had purchased the bank-

John C. Davis

rupt drug brokerage firm of Bridaham-Quereau & Co., which was subsequently renamed Davis-Bridaham Drug Company, and in 1912 was incorporated under the title of the Davis Brothers Drug Company.

After attending the public schools in Denver Mr. Davis went to the Hill School in Pottstown, Pa., and later entered Princeton University. He left the university in the stress of the war years to enter the aviation service of the United States Army. After the close of the war he joined his brother, Roblin H. Davis, in the wholesale drug business. He was president of the National Wholesale Druggist Association in 1938.

Surviving are his wife, two sons and a daughter.

Robert Beach Dornan

Robert Beach Dornan, vice-president and a director of the Rubberset Company, died in East Orange, N. J., of a heart attack, August 1. He was forty-three years of age. After his graduation from Rutgers in 1922 he was in the oil business for a time and also was an importer before joining E. Clinton & Co., Philadelphia, paint brush manufacturers, in 1927. He had been with the Rubberset Company since 1936, specializing in paint brushes.

A daughter, Jane Dornan, survives.

Bryan B. Gilmer

Byran Brewster Gilmer, for the past fifteen years a director of McKesson & Robbins, and regional vice-

Bryan B. Gilmer

president in charge of that company's Southwest district, died August 2 in Houston, Tex., after a brief illness. He was sixty-six years of age. Born in Butler, Ala., Mr. Gilmer, following his graduation from Lebanon Univer-

sity, went with the Houston Drug Company in 1897. Two years later he was made buyer and sales manager. He was also a director of the company when he left it in 1902, to become secretary-treasurer of the Standard Milling Company, Houston. In 1906 Mr. Gilmer founded the Southern Drug Company, continuing as its president until 1928 when the company was incorporated into McKesson & Robbins firm. Mr. Gilmer served as honorary president of the National Wholesale Druggist Association in 1937-38.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a son.

William C. Anderson, Los Angeles, Calif., retired president of the American Cut Glass Company, died recently. He was eighty-five years of age.

Rufus Buck, widely-known mining engineer, formerly prominent in Alaskan mining circles, died July 28 in Los Angeles.

Harry Claussen, manager of the lubricating department of the American Oil Company, Baltimore, died July 28. He was fifty-three years of age.

Rev. Arthur Hohman, S. J., head of the chemistry department at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, died August 3. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Alfred Pollack, chemical engineer specializing in yeast manufacture and fermentation, died recently. He was sixty-four years of age.

Jay Beakley Smith, a former vice-president of the American Woolen Company, died recently in Brooklyn. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Henry J. Stehli, president of the Sintering Machinery Corporation, this city, died July 31 in Cedar Grove, N. J. He was sixty-five years of age.

—O-P-D—

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

—Continued from page 45

in 1943. The estimate is an increase of 53 percent over 1942. It will be the product of fish taken over an area of 150,000 square miles of fishing grounds. Fifty percent of production in the past has been shipped to the United States and most of the remainder went to the United Kingdom. The Food Distribution Administration announced August 2 that it was getting out of the market for vitamin A bearing fish liver oils and accordingly has withdrawn its standing purchase announcement, FSC-1147, Fish Liver Oil Vitamin A. The action takes the FDA out of the vitamin market entirely. Previously it had been announced that purchases of Vitamin A and D fish liver oils was being discontinued. The reason for its latest announcement, it was stated, was the fact that the agency has no immediate need for procurement of further stocks of Vitamin A oils and had received no acceptable offers recently.

Los Angeles, Aug. 4.—Only in the higher potency brackets is there any disposition shown by sellers to move vitamin oils. The lower potencies are scarce items indeed. It is hoped that the coming run of California soupfin sharks will in a measure relieve the situation. Prices up to ceilings.

Glycerin.—Little new in market. Consumption running to high figures and productive capacity of the country is at full flush. Nothing is avail-

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able save for uses absolutely essential to the war program.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The glycerin market subject to stiff control. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Mercurials.—Definitely under good demand that is being well accommodated by a production deemed adequate for current needs. Some concern is felt over the possibility that Amgot and the new economic director of OEW may, when they start to set Italian affairs in order, permit export of Italian mercurials. At one time, the Italians all but ruined the American producers for certain quicksilver derivatives.

Milk Powder.—War Food Distribution Administration to buy material unfit for human consumption. In the market for unstated quantity bids to supply which must be filed with the Salvage Section of the Administration by August 11. Award to be made not later than August 13. Purchases of WFA in the period July 24-26 totaled 3,371,284 pounds of powdered milk, apparently for human consumption. The total divided into 1,270,130 pounds of spray process and 2,101,154 roller process powder. In May, the WFA laid down at ship side for export to the United Nations 14,047,951 pounds of skimmed and 1,189,850 pounds of whole milk powder.

Pectin.—War Food Administration in May laid down 220,846 pounds along side ships for export to the United Nations.

Quicksilver.—Active with normality of the sort developed by the large consumption on account of the war program. All needs have been met to date. Imports from Spain still unlikely because of price. Imports from Italy could happen, though the mines are in northern Italy and the United Nations' armies are not yet on the European continent—though they appear almost ready to jump on the toe of the Italian boot.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Quicksilver steady, unchanged. Buying interest remains good. Spots and nearby tight. Quoted from $189 to $191 with small lots higher.

Riboflavin. — Sharp price decline noted. Dropped to $490 per kilo from previous price of $535. Smaller quantities proportionately lower.

Sorbose.—War Food Distribution Administration on July 26 bought 15,750 pounds at 78c. per pound. It shipped 8,824 pounds to the United Nations in May—or at least laid that quantity along side ships.

—O-P-D—

Antifreeze Solution Inhibitor Available

A new chemical inhibitor for reconditioning last Winter's antifreeze solution is now available to car owners, G. W. Sherin, director of the Chemical Specialties Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has announced. The new compound, developed by du Pont last year for the army, is being released for civilian use in cooperation with a WPB request that motorists conserve their old antifreeze solutions.

—O-P-D—

'Stams' to Be Sold On National Basis

The pharmaceutical division of Standard Brands, Inc., will sell 'Stams,' the new multivitamin tablet on a national basis beginning in September. This was made known at the first general sales meeting of the Pharmaceutical Division held recently at the Hotel Lexington in this city.

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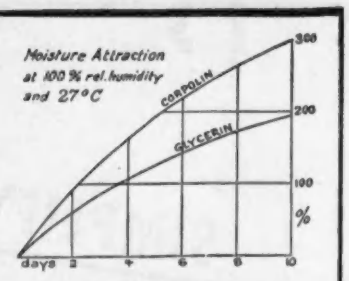

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See this paper, issue of February 8, 1943, page 50

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U. S. P. XII

Description: 7-iodo-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulphonic acid, containing 26.5-29 per cent of iodine, with addition of sodium bicarbonate to render it watersoluble (1:25).

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Berberine Sulphate Penick
Brucine
Brucine Sulphate
Chrysarobin USP Penick
Colchicine USP Penick
Colchicine Salicylate Penick
Digitalin NNR (so-called German)
Digitonin Penick
Elaterium Penick
Emetine Alkaloid Penick
Emetine Bismuth Iodide
Emetine Hydrochloride USP Penick
Ephedrine Alkaloid USP (Natural)
Ephedrine Hydrochloride USP (Natural)
Ephedrine Sulphate USP (Natural)
Eserine Alkaloid Penick
Eserine Salicylate USP Penick
Eserine Sulphate USP VIII Penick
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Histidine Mono Hydrochloride Penick
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Homatropine Hydrobromide USP Penick
Homatropine Hydrochloride Penick
Homatropine Sulphate Penick
Hydrastine Alkaloid USP IX Penick
Hydrastine Hydrochloride NF Penick
Hydrastine Sulphate Penick
Hyoscine Hydrobromide USP Penick
Hyoscine Hydrochloride Penick
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid Penick
Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide USP X Penick
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Ouabain (Strophanthin G) USP Penick
Physostigmine Penick
Picrotoxin USP Penick
Pilocarpine Alkaloid Penick
Pilocarpine Hydrobromide Penick
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride NF Penick
Pilocarpine Nitrate USP Penick
Pilocarpine Salicylate Penick
Pilocarpine Sulphate Penick
Podophyllin NF Penick
Quassin Penick
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Sanguinarine Nitrate Penick
Sanguinarine Sulphate Penick
Santonin Penick
Saponin Depurated Penick
Scammony Resin NF Penick
Scopolamine Hydrobromide Penick
Sparteine Penick
Sparteine Sulphate NF Penick
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Totaquine USP Penick
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Collectors and Consumers Have Common Role—Play Star Parts In Doing Nothing—Most Unproductive Season Ever

The present Summer is one of the toughest buying seasons that the botanical drugs dealers ever experienced. It is probable that more efforts to secure stocks have been made with less tangible results this year than at any time in the past history of the trade, and it would seem that, faced by such a situation, consumers would be all but bursting down dealers' doors in their effort to cover as much of their future needs as the situation would permit.

Such has not been the case in this year of unproductive buying efforts. No doors have been broken through. Mails have not been flooded with demands for goods. The traveling salesmen's order books have taken an unbelievably long time to fill. The Summer thus far has been a period during which the trade has calmly watched a situation that, in normal years, would have produced a high volume of sales.

Buyers for consumption and actual collectors of drugs have had one thing in common since botanicals began to grow last Spring. The Italians have a word for that which they have held in common—Dolce far niente. "Sweet doing nothing" has been particularly sweet for botanical drug collectors this year, the "sweet" being the high industrial wages that have brought about the "doing nothing" about gathering needed botanical drug replacement stocks. And to this time, buyers for consumption have achieved virtual perfection in their role of "doing nothing" about covering future needs by buying now.

There was a trifle more than the recent amount of price activity in drugs during the past week. Several articles of domestic origin were on the higher side, a sure testimony to the fact that stocks are obtained slowly, in small lots, and at higher prices to field workers. Also, some imported materials not of first importance in the trade yielded something of their recent prices when competition pushed with more vigor. Condimental seeds were generally under pressure and fractional price recessions were noted.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Slightly easier and lower as competition creates 46c. to 47c. per pound for U.S.P. and 44c. to 45c. for the Para item.

Fir.—Very firm under good demand. Stocks moderate in all quarters.

Barks

Barberry.—Probably England still grows the article but she is able to ship little or nothing to this market and hence the item is about nominal locally.

Cascara Sagrada. — Remains firm to strong in all markets. Stocks considered to be not excessive in size anywhere.

Condurango. — Conservative stocks seem to support the stronger price views developed recently on spot.

Beans

Calabar.—Small stocks do little but confirm a market.

Vanilla.—It seems most unlikely at this moment to suppose that a vanilla bean cargo will soon leave the French Islands for the United States. Reports of such a leaving have appeared at times only to be followed by disappointment. It is reasonably certain that ships from there to here arrive at times but it is also reasonably certain that the cargo they carry is one needed for war and not such a nice peacetime art as making vanilla flavoring for all manner of men. Meanwhile, the spot market holds little unsold vanilla and much more could be sold if it could be obtained.

Berries

Buckthorn. — Very little remains on this market. Also, there is not much demand and hence the position is close to being nominal in all aspects.

Cubeb. — Holding firm at recent prices as demand fails to exceed jobbing proportions.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Bloodroot, 1c. per lb.
Cocillana bark, 1c. per lb.
Prince's pine, 2c. per lb.
Rhatany root, 1c. per lb.
Scullcap, Eastern, 2c. per lb.
Senega root, 8c. per lb.

Reduced

Aloe gum, Socotrine, 5c. per lb.
Arnica flowers, 25c. per lb.
Copaiba balsam, Para, 3c. per lb.
E. A., 4c. per lb.
Henna leaves, whole, 1c. per lb.
powdered, 1c. per lb.
Kamala, 1c. per lb.
Licorice root, Spanish, 4½c. per lb.

Spices

Advanced

Anise, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, cleaned, 2c. per lb.
Sage, California, leucophylla, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
natural, 4c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.3	260.5	260.5	286.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Flowers

Arnica.—More goods appear and lower prices develop in consequence. The market is now $2.75 to $3 per pound and reasonably easy thereat.

Chamomile. — Reported that Argentine ships will come direct to New York. Had been docking at Gulf of Mexico ports by orders of the German Reich. May mean more arrivals of Argentine-grown botanicals—if OEW grants the necessary licenses. These would include chamomile.

Saffron.—Rather dull market. Seems to be plenty of Spanish flowers available now but buyers are not numerous regardless of attractive prices.

Gums

Aloe.—Strong based on small stocks secured at high cost.

Arabic.—Market quiet. Considered still to be basically firm. The import position has changed little. Prices lack quotable change since recent decline.

Camphor.—Reported in good supply from the standpoint of strategic materials in general. All essential uses are being met by the producers of synthetic material.

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggsits Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. October 5 to 7.

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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COCILLANA BARK
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COLOMBO ROOT
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LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

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Guaiac.—Though a product of lands close to home, the supply has been kept moderate by the lack of normal ship transport.

Karaya.—Strong because goods go out immediately after they come in. Accumulation of stocks not possible.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnip.—No cheaper than 25c. per pound and held in some quarters for a minimum of 30c. with stocks reported moderate.

Deertongue.—This is one of the domestics utterly neglected by collectors. Large dealers report no stocks and an inability to restore supplies.

Henna.—Reported sold at the slightly lower price of 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Patchouli.—Offered sparingly at 34c. to 35c. per pound. Not called for much.

Prince's Pine.—Quoted at 35c. to 40c. per pound with collections considerably under normal size and carryovers as being negligible.

Scullcap.—Eastern held at 27c. to 35c. per pound, according to seller.

Wormwood.—Ranging 50c. to 75c. per pound, according to quality and seller.

Miscellaneous

Agaric.—On the outer fringe of total unavailability but still here in a small way around $3.75 per pound.

Corn Silk.—Should be plenty of this item if its availability were imperative. Certainly enough grows in the land.

Ergot.—Generally considered to be firm to firmer with prices tending higher in foreign markets.

Guarana.—Limited lots noted occasionally but the general holding was small and distribution of supply was not uniform.

Kamala.—Sold in a small way over the range 38c. to 40c. per pound but the business was strictly jobbing in character.

—Continued on page 53

—O-P-D—

McCormick & Co., manufacturer of spices, extracts, insecticides, Baltimore, has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" production award.

Amecco Names Scheer To Manage N.Y. Office

Amecco Chemicals, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., has opened an office in this city in 60 East Forty-second street. Walter E. Scheer will be in charge of the company's new branch office. Mr. Scheer was formerly with the technical service division of the Commercial Solvents Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Corn Sugar, Syrup Quota Procedure Set

—Continued from page 3

unlimited amounts of sugar are already provided for this purpose.

Two groups of industrial users are entitled to apply for corn product replacements. One group includes registering units which used sugar as well as corn sugar or corn syrup during July-August, or September-October, 1942. The other group includes users who are not registered with OPA because they used no sugar during the base period in 1941.

Instructions for applying for corn product replacements are as follows:—

Application is made on OPA form R-315 and is filed either with the local board having jurisdiction over the place where the applicant's principal business office is located or (in a situation where the applicant is a registering unit whose record is filed elsewhere) with the board at which other records are already on file.

Application for the July-August allotment may be made on or before August 20, 1943; application for the September-October allotment must be made during the month of September. In addition to the information called for on Form R-315, applications must supply the following information:—

1. The number of pounds of corn sugar and corn syrup used during the corresponding period of 1942. 2. The number of pounds used during the corresponding period of 1942 in products delivered to exempt agencies. 3. The number of pounds used by the industrial user from the start of the period prior to the date of application. 4. The number of pounds on hand at time application is made.

—O-P-D—

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Yields not more than 2% acid-insoluble ash.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 52

Roots

Aletris.—Collection results far under normal and achieved at comparatively high cost, current ceilings of dealers being considered.

Blood.—Scarce, as deliveries into collection centers falter. Quoted 51c. to 52c. per pound and very firm.

Rhatany.—Held at 12c. to 13c. per pound in an exceptionally firm market that has strengthened considerably of late.

Senega.—Canadian collection a disappointment. Prices higher at source. Spot goods on firm delivery basis held for 90c. to 95c. per pound.

Skunk Cabbage.—All efforts to increase stocks substantially have failed. It looks like a year of low to nil supply.

Squill.—Talk of growing this item in this country. Plenty of red squill said to be available in North Africa. Should be plenty of white from Italian sources soon. Meanwhile, no spot shortage.

Seeds

Anise.—Mexican recleaned material, higher at 29½c. to 30c. per pound. No stocks of star seed available. Syrian advanced to 29c. to 29½c.

Caraway. — Syrian dewiskered shaded to 56c. to 57c. per pound. Natural down to 48c. to 50c.

Celery.—Shipments from India permitted if and when ships and export meet in Indian ports. Spot Indian seed down to 33c. to 33½c. per pound.

Cumin.—Morocco and Indian seeds shaded to 14½c. to 15c. per pound.

Bill.—No stocks of natural seed available. Dewhiskered at 17c. per pound.

Fennel.—Indian shaded to 9¾c. to 10¼c. per pound.

Poppy.—White Indian material reduced to 9⅝c. to 10⅛c. per pound. Turkish, up to 45c. to 46c. per pound.

Rape.—New crop dwarf Essex seed being harvested. Offered for August-September shipment from source at 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia.—Stocks in importers' hands reported cleared.

Cinnamon.—Chips offered for shipment at 50c. to 51c. per pound.

Clove.—Steady to firm but lacking in new price development.

Mace.—West Indian No. 1 material held at 68c. to 69c. per pound. No. 1 Banda reported nominal at 98c. per pound.

Paprika.—Steady to firm but moving slowly at moment.

Peppers.—Food Distribution Administration heavy buyer of black item.

—O-P-D—

Continental Can Names Westerbeck to Sales Post

Continental Can Company, has appointed Colin L. Westerbeck as local sales manager, general line, of the St. Louis office of the company. Mr. Westerbeck, who has been with the company at St. Louis since 1935, fills the position left vacant by the appointment of Elliott W. Beckett as vice-president and general manager of Continental Can Company of Canada, Ltd.

—O-P-D—

Martinique Gets Lend-Lease Goods

OPD Washington Bureau

Edward R. Stettinius, jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, has announced that initial shipments of lend-lease goods have arrived at the French Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe to relieve the distressed population. The lend-lease shipments consisted of approximately 6,200 tons of essential goods, including margarin, edible oils, dehydrated vegetables, vitamins, medical supplies, chemicals, soap, matches, and lubricating oil.

—O-P-D—

Dunkel Names Agent For Middle Western Area

Paul A. Dunkel & Co., this city, has appointed Clarence Morgan, Inc., 919 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., as its exclusive representative on all products in the Middle Western territory, effective September 1, 1943.

Made Vice-President

Elliott W. Beckett has been made vice-president and general manager of Continental Can Company of Canada, Ltd., succeeding Walter M. Tomkins, who has been transferred to Chicago to assist Paul E. Pearson, vice-president of Continental Can Company in charge of equipment manufacture, on special assignments.

Southwestern Supply Plant Destroyed by Explosion

Explosion of barrels of naphtha stored in the plant of the Southwestern Supply Company, Los Angeles, Calif., on July 26 destroyed the one-story plant in which mustard-seed oil is produced. The oil is used to make glycerin for munitions. The damage was estimated at $50,000.

—O-P-D—

Baker Castor Oil Opens Chicago Branch Office

The Baker Castor Oil Company, Jersey City, N. J., has established a district office, located at the Bankers Building, 105 West Adams street, Chicago 4, Ill. The manager will be H. H. Fritts, who formerly represented the National Lead Company in the St. Paul, Minn., territory. Mr. Fritts, at the time of leaving St. Paul, was vice-president of the Minneapolis, St. Paul Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. This Chicago office will have charge of Midwestern operations, stressing the sale of the company's various products, not only the regular castor oil, processed castor oil, but also new lines of drying oils.

—O-P-D—

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Per share	2.05	2.18

Commercial Solvents Corporation

Half year, June 30...	$1,220,324	$1,143,911
Per share	.46	.43

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.

Half year, June 30...	$659,759	$769,748
Per share	.53	.62

Consolidated Chemicals Industries

3 months, June 30....	$189,629	$157,182
Per share	¶.53	¶.44

Container Corporation of America

Half year, June 30...	$833,219	$1,228,905
Per share	1.06	1.57

Ferro Enamel Corporation

3 months, March 31..	$63,496	$44,255
Per share	.27	.19

Freeport Sulphur Company

3 months, June 30....	$864,495	$735,417
Per share	1.08	.92

Gaylord Container Corporation

	1943	1942
3 months, June 30...	$258,940	$270,378
Per share	.36	.37

International Paper Company

3 months, June 30...	$2,320,082	$2,170,087
Per share	.64	.55

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation

Half year, June 30...	$4,810,617	$4,930,470
Per share	**2.08	**2.88

Parke, Davis & Co.

Half year, June 30...	$3,095,704	$3,149,165
Per share	.80	.64

St. Joseph Lead Company

Half year, June 30...	$2,697,084	$2,142,208
Per share	1.38	1.09

United Drug, Inc.

3 months, June 30...	$728,125	$491,499
Per share	.52	.35

—O-P-D—

Packaging Course Offered By Management Assn.

In cooperation with the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., the American Management will sponsor a packaging course which will deal primarily with the packaging of war materials and supplies. The instruction, which will be conducted at Madison, is planned to cover a period of five days. Two sessions of he course have been scheduled, one o be held from Sepember 13-17, the other from September 27-October 1. Additional sessions may be provided during October, if sufficient enrollments are obtained. A moderate tuition charge will be made to cover the cost of the work.

—O-P-D—

Neoprene Price Cut Reflected in OPA Order

OPD Washington Bureau

Reduction in the price of neoprene from 45 cents to 27½ cents per pound is to be reflected in lowered ceiling prices for rubber fabrics, apparel, and other commodities in which that synthetic rubber is used, under provisions announced August 5 by the Office of Price Administration. The provisions are added to Maximum Price Regulation 220, by amendment 12, effective August 12. By setting August 1, 1943, prices of synthetic or substitute rubber or balata as those to be used in computing maximum prices, the amendment includes all recent reductions in the price of neoprene.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Jule Gordon has been appointed director of retail sales for Nestles-LeMur Company, this city.

H. M. Harper Company, Chicago, manufacturers of everlasting fastenings has opened a branch at 1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard, Philadelphia.

Paul Koltergahn recently marked twenty-five years of service with the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, a division of the General Printing Ink Corporation.

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Sicilian Citrous Oil Exports Task for OEW Economic Director Just Named—Final Peppermint Prices Poised

More than the limited prices activity noted in the market for essential oils in recent weeks developed during the period just ended. Changes to higher and lower levels were almost evenly divided and, in the main, followed the course evident in market potentials in the recent past.

Cedarleaf, hemlock and Mexican lignaloe oils were more valuable at the close of the period, while calamus (only a few pounds available), cananga, cedarwood, and lemongrass moved in buyers' favor. The changes were mainly moderate in extent and could not be said to have truly changed the market position to a substantial extent.

Events in the war on the home grounds of the Italian and Sicilian citrous oil producers were not sensational. Pressure was being exerted entirely along the line from San Frantello on the north to Cape Molini on the east, and fifteen miles north of Catania, the citrous oil center that fell to the British Eighth Army. It was clear that capture of the last citrous oil areas was but a matter of time and persistence. However, discussion about the eventual reappearance of Sicilian oils on this market would not down, and the appointment, by the Office of Economic Warfare, of a head to oversee the economic life of Sicily was a step in that direction. A part of his duties will have to do with OEW activity in the procurement of strategic supplies and economic intelligence. A Yale law professor has the post and is now in North Africa.

Demand in the market as a whole was on the quiet side. The situation in lemon oil remained acute and, in some measure, the domestic picture in orange oil was at least slightly cloudy. The picture in peppermint was in deep fog that clung closely as farmer-producers, farmer-dealers, local dealers, and official governmental agencies tussled with the problem of deciding on prices to prevail for each and every one of those who sell oil.

Price Changes

Advanced

Cedarleaf, USP, 5c. per lb.
Hemlock, 10c. per lb.
Lignaloe, Mexican, 50c. per lb.
Wormseed, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Calamus, $2.50 per lb.
Cananga, native, 50c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.9	245.9	245.9	287.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Almond.—The tendency here was further to raise the price on sweet oil.

Angelica.—Very little oil remains on spot and to a considerable extent the market was close to being nominal. It was in most quarters.

Bay.—Dealers repeated prices and found buying rather sluggish while stocks were still inconsiderable.

Bergamot.—The time may be short or it may be long, but there are those who are betting that once the United Nations move into Reggio Calabria, it won't be long before bergamot oil moves out. OEW already has appointed an economic director.

Birch Tar.—Crude at $2 per pound and rectified at $3 per pound were prices not backed by more than very small spot stocks of either article.

Bois de Rose.—Little was available but there were spot offerings at $4.90 to $5 per pound made subject to prior sale and without engagement.

Calamus.—Scarce to the verge of being extinct but a limited quantity was noted at the lower price of $22.50 per pound, if unsold.

Caraway.—A dull market contrasted with high, strong prices. Replacement from normal sources is not likely.

Cassia.—Purely nominal. Definitely a war victim that cannot recover until the war is ended.

Cedarleaf.—The U.S.P. quality of material was higher at $1.50 to $1.55 per pound and was held in strong hands on the basis of current replacement parity.

Cedarwood.—A shade lower at 60c. to 70c. per pound and comparatively quiet.

Cananga. — Native oil reported cheaper at $10 per pound. Rectified holds steady at a minimum of $11.50 per pound. Demand quiet and light.

Citronella.—Ceylon oil continues to reflect a fair amount of strength and values were readily maintained. Java oil ranged $2.50 to $2.75 per pound, but was almost totally unobtainable.

Dill.—Ships are again to be allowed to load India merchandise for America and it may be that stocks of this oil may gain moderately. Meanwhile the anchor to leeward is the Farwestern production of good quality oil.

Eucalyptus.—No sign of the Georgian knot being cut in the primary market and resumption of exports in volume being possible was in sight last week. The situation is very tight.

Grapefruit.—May deliveries to shipside for export totaled 8,060 pounds.

Lemon.—During the month of May deliveries of 35,370 pounds of this oil to shipside for export to United Nations was reported by Food Distribution Administration. Stocks of oil on spot extremely moderate. There were those who expect the just appointed OEW director eventually to arrange for export of Sicilian oil to the United States.

Lemongrass.—Market lower at $1.05 per pound for the domestic material but the range was to $1.85 per pound, at which level some Fareast oil was believed still to be available.

Lignaloe.—Mexican oil was higher at $3.75 to $4 per pound and the local reserve was generally reported to be low.

Orange.—The Food Distribution Administration in May delivered none of this oil at shipside for export to United Nations. It did, however, deliver 3,566,080 pounds of concentrated orange juice—which may explain the signs of tightening of the domestic orange market.

Peppermint.—In the week of June 14, a responsible officer of the United States government stated that "within two weeks" new prices would have been set for producers of peppermint. Up to this writing no price order has been issued; the only action taken was to put before the trade a tentative price of $5 per pound, with the request that those interested in peppermint communicate their reactions to the government. The farmers reacted to the tune of asking for a price of $7 to $7.50 per pound. And there the matter stands. Local essential oil dealers, who distribute the bulk of peppermint used by other than chewing gum manufacturers, have a price limit of $5.50 on natural oil and $6 on redistilled material. These figures compare with the parity figure of $3.41 per pound below which the Office of Price Administration cannot legally establish a selling price for farmers. During the month of May the War Food Administration delivered 2,500 pounds of this oil alongside ship, same being destined for export to the United Nations.

Sassafras.—Plentiful stocks of artificial oil noted but the supply of nat-

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE

ural material was reported none too ample. Importation of 75 drums of oil were noted during the past week.

Wormseed.—Higher at $2.95 to $3.10 per pound as to seller. Food Distribution Administration on July 23 bought 4,800 pounds.

Aromatic Chemicals

Menthyl Salicylate.—The stocks in hand have proven sufficient for this main season of consumption.

Methyl Acetophenone.—Not plentiful. Some call the market nominal.

Methyl Anthranilate.—Very firm. Stocks conservative. Demand light.

Methyl Cinnamate.—Interest routine and finds stocks moderate.

Methylhexyl Ketone.—Stabilized as to price. Moving fairly well.

Methylnaphthyl Ketone. — Prices maintained steadily. Demand fair.

Musk.—Strong position unaltered. Stocks on short side. Ambrette especially.

Phenylacetic Acid.—Deliveries on fair basis. Prices stabilized.

Phenylethyl Acetate.—Rather slow but also very firm market.

—O-P-D—

Consumer Goods Output Plan Outlined by OCR

—Continued from page 5

health, morale or working efficiency or the national economic structure beyond what is justified by the prospective gain to the war through release of resources.

3. Adequate repair parts, replacement parts and labor must be made available to maintain existing essential equipment in the hands of civilians in operating conditions.

4. The distributive and service trades must be maintained to the extent necessary to make essential goods and services available to civilians when and where needed.

5. The need of such groups as new families, infants and children, workers with special requirements and rapidly-growing communities will receive particular consideration.

6. Damage to the basic economic and social structure will be avoided to the extent consistent to the prosecution of the war and the satisfaction of essential civilian requirements. Small business concerns will be utilized to the fullest extent practicable in the production and distribution of civilian goods and services.

7. Every effort will be made to economize the use of resources and to conserve the goods now in civilian hands.

8. Every sacrifice that the civilian population is called upon to make will be in furtherance of our war effort and no unnecessary sacrifices will be called for.

9. Public information will be furnished promptly to enable the civilian popuation to understand the reasons for government decisions limiting the supply of civilian goods and services.

—O-P-D—

Percy Magnus Portrait For N.Y. Trade Board

As a tribute to Percy C. Magnus, who served the New York Board of Trade as president for seven terms, a portrait of Mr. Magnus will be presented to the board by the membership. During his tenure of office Mr. Magnus' efforts helped increase the membership of the board to the highest point in the seventy-year history of this civic organization. The portrait will be executed by the eminent artist, Edmund McGrath. Percy C. Magnus is the chairman of the board of the New York Board of Trade.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Producers and Consumers of Aromatic Solvents Pleased at Easing of Allocation Order by Exemption of Small Quantities

Despite intensified efforts on the part of the Petroleum Administrator for War to amplify and accelerate the flow of crude petroleum from the Midcontinent and Texas fields with newly-completed pipelines and inland waterways and greatly augmented rail transportation facilities, refineries in the Middle West and on the Atlantic seaboard continue to complain of a shortage of crude oil which is forcing them to curtail their output of solvents, diluents and lighter hydrocarbons as well as of such primary derivatives as gasoline, fuel and lubricating oils.

Although a freer movement of crude oil and gasoline eastward is already resulting from the opening and operation of the 24-inch pipeline, running from the Panhandle district of Texas to the East coast, and from an increasing resumption of sea shipments in tankers from Gulf to Atlantic ports and also from barge conveyances through the Great Lakes and canal systems, the lion's share of the augmented arrivals on the East coast continues to be taken up in the form of high-octane and lower grades of gasoline and lubricating oils by the military establishment, for use by our air and land forces on the fighting fronts across the Atlantic.

Recently flagging hopes of the independent crude oil producers for an advance of 35 cents per barrel have been revived within the past week by the declared intention of the Petroleum Administrator to make an immediate appeal from the adverse decision on that score of the Office of Price Administration, while also pressing for an equalization of the gasoline shortage in the regions east of the Rockies by reducing allowances in the Midwest and Southwest sufficiently to increase those in the East from the present meager rations of one and a half gallons to three gallons a week.

In view of the increasing scarcity of petroleum-base xylols, available for use in the production of aromatic petroleum solvents, considerable satisfaction is being expressed over the inclusion in this category on and after September 1 of high-flash naphtha—waterwhite coaltar solvent naphthas, refined from cokeoven light oil, coaltar distillate, drip oils or holder oils—and over the easing of the War Production Board's revised allocation order M-150 covering high-solvency aromatics having distillation points below 330 degrees, to the extent of permitting their purchase and delivery without specific authorization, when ordered in quantities of 60 gallons or less in any calendar month, entirely free from end-use restrictions, and in quantities of 550 gallons or less when accompanied by statements furnished to producers and other distributors defining such end-uses as are acknowledged to be acceptable to WPB for the granting of allocations.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Comparatively small consumers of high-solvency aromatic naphthas made from petroleum-base xylol are greatly pleased at the amendments to WPB's allocation order M-150, now allowing purchase and delivery of 60 gallons or less of the allocated grades in any calendar month, without the necessity for procuring specific authorization and free from even the requirement for qualifying their orders with statements of acceptable end-uses, while also permitting the acceptance of deliveries of 550 gallons or less a month from suppliers, likewise without specific authorization, although requiring statements of end-uses that are embraced in the specified schedules acceptable to WPB for the granting of allocations and requiring producers and distributors to make application for reserving stocks from which to fill such small orders.

Demand for all the allocated grades and for those with distillation points above 330 degrees continues keen. Aliphatics are also in active request.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A brief buying movement is still noted in this solvent on both military and civilian accounts. Market tone keeps firm.

Lacquer Diluent. — In unabatedly keen demand. Prices strongly maintained.

Mineral Spirit.—Continues in constant call. Tone steady.

Price Changes

Advanced

Lubricating oil, West Pennsylvania, neutral, 150 and 200 viscosity, 0.25 pour test, in tanks, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Rubber Solvent.—Flowing freely and in ever-increasing volume into synthetic rubber production plants. Prices firmly held.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade still buying extensively. Supply situation steadily tightening. Tone strengthening.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Trade is continuing active in these materials, and apparently would be still more active if all material desired could be obtained. More buyers are indicating further needs, but offerings are at a rather low ebb on most material.

Aromatic Solvents.—Expanding interest, prices stiff.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Request active, no price change.

Lacquer Diluent.—Business active, steady market.

Mineral Spirit.—Movement good, firm quotations.

Rubber Solvent.—Demand still expanding, market strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—Call better, market steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Buying active, no price change.

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—Although supply situation continues decidedly tight, most producers here report ability to fill needs of important customers.

Aromatic Naphthas.—Receivers of the allocated grades are having no appreciable difficulties in having their orders filled. Tone firm.

Tulsa, Aug. 6.—Shortages of naphtha specialties in this region, resulting from the inadequate supply of crude oil and the diversion of capacities in several refineries to the making of components of aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber, are creating considerable inter-refinery business. Demand continues keen and market tone strong.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Absorption of the greater part of the output for high-octane gasoline production is leaving little for other uses. Tone holding strong.

Heptane.—Buying interest still fair-sized. Prices firmly held.

Hexane.—Moderate buying movement continues to be noted. Tone steady.

Octanes. — In unceasing inquiry. Market stable.

Pentanes.—A fairly sizable call continues to be reported. Prices well maintained.

Propane.—Purchasing on both military and civilian accounts keeps up at a rattling pace. Market tone constantly strengthening.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Continued pressure from buyers for more material is result-

Association Meetings:—

National Petroleum Association, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 21 and 22.

American Petroleum Institute, Palmer House, Chicago, November 8 to 11.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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TECHNICAL
WHITE OILS
OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N. J.

ing in further tension in this market. Supplies have shown no tendency to ease. Buyers are in a mood to insist on additional supplies, which apparently are not readily forthcoming.

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—Under the leadership of butane and propane, all the petroleum gases are in active call. Interindustry usage of components of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber is tending to keep down supplies available for civilian uses.

Tulsa, Aug. 6.—All the liquefied gases are moving well with the demand outstripping the supply. Prices strongly held.

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS
From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization
SHERWOOD REFINING COMPANY, INC.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—In keen demand, with the volume of business limited only by the relatively small supply of immediately available material. Market holding strong.

Paraffin.—Call for crude scale continues far in excess of current supply. Buying interest in semi-refined, and especially in fully refined, grades reaching increasingly large proportions and largely unsatisfied, inasmuch as grades above 133-135 A.M.P. are unobtainable and lower grades in scanty supply. Prices firmly held.

Petrolatums. — Moving steadily into consuming channels, with prices well maintained for technical, U.S.P. and veterinarian grades. Trade gradually becoming accustomed to fiber drum packaging. Market stable at price levels fixed last October.

White Mineral Oils.—Fair degree of interest shown in both technical and U.S.P. grades. Prices well maintained.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Continued firmness is evident in this market, with buyers expressing considerable interest in increasing their purchases. However, offerings are not very extensive and the general tone is one of firmness, with values well maintained.

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—Production of paraffin on the Pacific coast still limited, and wholly inadequate for meeting currently expanding requirements.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—In an effort to amplify the supply of crude oil available to refining plants and thereby swell the output of gasoline and home-heating fuel oils available for Eastern and Midwest consumers, the Petroleum Administration for War has authorized refineries in the Southwest to run during the current month all the extra crude oil that they can pick up in certain oilfields, especially in West Texas, Southwest Texas and New Mexico. Although these refineries will have to limit their runs to crude oil obtained from their usual sources this month to the July quota of 1,410,000 barrels daily, they may, under this authorization, refine all the additional crude oil that they can obtain from these oilfields and thus increase their current daily output without harming underground reserves.

More than offsetting the previous week's small decline in crude oil production, there has been a gain in the daily average output in the United States for the week ended July 31 of 14,600 barrels to 4,133,300 barrels, according to the latest report of the American Petroleum Institute. Among latest importations of crude oil are 65,558 barrels from Mexico.

Fuel Oil.—PAW has urged all Midwest refiners to increase their output of home-heating oils and to maintain this increased production "until the end of the coming heating season."

Gasoline.—A notable shortage of gasoline continues to be recorded throughout the Midwest. Several refiners in that area report that their storage gasoline is nearly exhausted and some others assert that they are being compelled to work on daily production. The recent lifting of restrictions on the manufacture of gasoline in this region has been of little assistance to the refiners, because of their fuel oil commitments.

OPA has intimated its desire to afford some relief from the short rationing of gasoline to "ordinary motorists" in the East this week by taking some action on the pleasure driving ban and possibly raising the value of "A" coupons from one and a half gallons to three gallons a week. While the Price Administrator refuses to say flatly that the prohibition on pleasure driving will be revoked, it is deemed likely that some move will soon be made to equalize the war strain in all sections east of the Rockies by reducing allowances in the Midwest and Southwest and increasing those in the Atlantic Coast States.

A discount of three-quarters of a cent per gallon, required on bulk lot sales of gasoline by tankwagon sellers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia on deliveries of less than 60,000 gallons under the terms of revised price schedule No. 88, effective August 1, has been temporarily held in abeyance.

Lubricating Oil.—Bright stock oil is in increasingly brisk demand and scanty supply. In Western Pennsylvania, refiners have advanced their prices on neutral oil, 0.25 pour test, of 150 and 200 viscosity, to the extent of a cent per gallon, making their revised inside quotations 24c. and 26c., respectively.

—O-P-D—

WPB Voids Tankcar Rack Rating of American Oil Co.

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has announced the revocation of preference ratings previously granted the American Oil Company for a tankcar unloading rack at Kelsey street, South Portland, Me. Ratings were also revoked for an extension to the same project.

The action was taken at the request of the company which explained that the two projects had been combined and that a new application was to be submitted.

—O-P-D—

Vandeveer Goes with PAW

Appointment of W. W. Vandeveer, president of the Allied Oil Company, Cleveland, as director in charge of district 2 (Middle West) of the Petroleum Administration for War has been announced. He succeeded Wirt Franklin, who has been assigned to the position of special field assistant, concentrating upon special problems in the field of production.

—O-P-D—

Venezuela Petroleum Concession Law Explained

OPD Washington Bureau

A new law governing petroleum concessions and operations passed by the National Congress of Venezuela is aimed at making all petroleum companies and concessions fixed and equal, according to the Department of Commerce. Six months grace is provided. Petroleum activities based on prior laws and concessions sanctioned since 1920 have been revised. The new law increases revenues in the form of direct taxes and removes customs duty immunity on machinery and materials for use in the petroleum industry.

—O-P-D—

Asphalt Literature Issued in Digest Form

The Asphalt Institute has just released its quarterly digest of "Current Asphalt Literature," a condensed resume of the principal articles on asphalt paving appearing in current engineering, trade and official periodicals in the United States, Canada and foreign countries, during January, February and March, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Sonneborn Names Koellisch Advertising Manager

J. F. Koellisch has been named advertising and sales promotion manager of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., oil refiner and manufacturing chemist, this city. The corporation and its subsidiaries refines 'Amalie' Pennsylvania motor oils and lubricants, white mineral oils and petrolatums, textile oils and chemicals, and manufacture paints, waterproofing and floor treatment specialties and other products.

—O-P-D—

Mexican Oil Suits Outlawed by High Court

Foreign oil companies had a ruling against them in another series of injunction suits growing out of their expropriation in 1938 by the Mexican Supreme Court last week. The court ruled that the companies, upon being expropriated, had automatically lost their rights to fight Mexico's petroleum laws.

The companies suing, led by the Juasteca Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, had attacked the legality of laws giving the government sub-soil rights.

—O-P-D—

'Oil for Tomorrow' Film to Be Available

"Oil for Tomorrow," a 30-minute sound and color 16 mm. motion picture, will be produced by the Interstate Oil Compact Commission. It will be available for showing at public and technical meetings, schools and universities, industry conventions and legislative bodies of the various States.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Engineering Course For Badger Employees

Columbia University's School of Engineering has organized a sixteen-week night course in petroleum engineering for employees of E. B. Badger & Sons Company, Boston, contracting, chemical and petroleum engineer. Students of the course, which is directed by Prof. Jerome J. Morgan of the department of chemical engineering, are working on a war project under government contract, and requested formation of the class to clarify problems arising in their work.

Enrollment consists entirely of eighteen engineers from the New York office of the firm. The general principles, taught in regular university courses in fuel technology, of the winning, refining, and marketing of petroleum and its products are applied in this course to the specific problems of a war industry, it was explained.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

American Paint & Varnish Company is the firm name under which John O. Weiss has published an intention to conduct business at 4027 El Cajon boulevard, San Diego, Calif.

Sinclair Refining Company has begun construction of a new products pipe line from Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio. The cost of the line, with seven pump stations, will approximate $4,500,000.

Francis B. Thorne, a director and a vice-president, of North Central Texas Oil Co., Inc., on July 13, was elected chairman of the board to fill vacancy in that office caused by the death of William H. Williams.

Butane Tank Company is the firm name under which R. E. Logue, Samuel J. Coker, Spencer Selby and William F. Veit have published an intention to conduct business at 2228 East Washington boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

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Fertilizer Materials

Heavy Production of Basic Fertilizer Materials—More Sulphuric Acid Required—Tankage for Feed Not Fertilizer

Production of basic materials has increased and general output was reported larger than at any corresponding period on record. This condition has been made necessary in order to meet the steadily mounting demand of mixers who are determined to see that the country's food supply is expanded sufficiently to meet war requirements. Deliveries have been kept fully up to schedule. Shipments of potash last year established a new high mark and this year producers expect a further expansion. There were ample supplies of phosphate rock to meet all requirements. The unknown factor at present is the production of sulphuric acid. According to reports, manufacturers of superphosphate are not getting all the acid they need to step up output. The supply situation on soda nitrate has improved, although no new releases have been ordered.

Increased production of livestock is draining the country's feed bins. The supply can be increased by growing more feed crops. At present there is also a tendency to convert tankage and fish scrap into meal for feeding purposes. Importations of meat scrap and other forms of tankage have been brought in from South America in fairly sizable quantities and it is understood that additional permits have been granted. Most all domestic production is being converted into meal and it seemed doubtful if much of this material can be expected for fertilizer purposes during the coming year.

War Food Administration has announced a program to distribute twice as much lime as used in 1943 in Northeastern States from Maine to New Jersey. It is stated that with some inevitable shortages of labor and machinery, the use of lime and fertilizer offers one of the best ways of getting more production without calling for substantially more labor and equipment.

Sulphur production during the first six months of 1943 was below the apparent volume of sales. Compared with the first six months of 1942, production and mine shipments were 25 and 18 percent lower respectively, but apparent sales were down only 2 percent.

Production of fish scrap along the Atlantic coast was reported below normal. A reduced number of boats were operating and the fish were reported unusually small.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate.—Mixers received full allotments against allocated orders. No further releases mentioned for Western shipment. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended July 31 indicate a production of 38,501,440 pounds from that source.

Castor Pomace.—Market remained tight regardless of an easing at production points. Demand active. Arrivals of beans heavy.

Fish Scrap. — Reports regarding menhaden catch in the South not so favorable. Moderate trading at ceiling prices noted. Production outlook remained uncertain.

Soda Nitrate.—Shipments against allocated schedule went forward promptly. Supply situation showed improvement. Importers reported no new releases and it may be some time before additional material is permitted on the market.

Tankage.—More permits reported issued for dry rendered for South American shipment here. Most material available converted into feeding grades leaving market short of fertilizer variety. Dried blood stocks scarce, with supply outlook none too favorable. Prices firm at ceiling.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Supply ample to meet increased demand. Shipments from Florida and Tennessee kept above seasonal average. Tendency upward in producing costs and general market remained firm position.

Superphosphate.—Expansion in production restricted by continued tight situation in sulphuric acid. Lend-lease shipments of triple held available supply down. Market continued tight for high concentrated material.

Potashes

Shipments against standing contracts accounted for the week's movement and this was regulated by allocation orders. The contract season has passed and producers are giving their attention to regular deliveries.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

The market retained the same firm position recently noted.

Sulphur and Pyrites

During the first six months of 1943 production of sulphur was somewhat below the apparent volume of sales, and producers' stocks were reduced to some extent, according to figures released by the Bureau of Mines. The rate of depletion of stock was not alarming, however, as the January-June reduction totaled only 4 percent of the 5,148,206 long tons on hand January 1, 1943. June production was 219,589 long tons compared with 232,637 long tons in May. Production for January-June was 1,329,222 long tons against 1,778,269 for the same time last year. Producers stocks June 30 were 4,917,885 long tons against 4,911,535 for the corresponding time in 1942. Pyrites remained nominally steady at former price levels.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Aug. 6.—Fertilizer materials are reported well covered with shipments scheduled throughout the season. Demands continue to be in excess of the supply with "if and when" commitments in line with future allotments.

Quotations on materials available are as follows:—

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrogenous.—$3.35 to $3.50 producing points.

Baltimore, Aug. 6.—Trading in crude fertilizer materials continues limited, with scarcity in ammoniates in no way relieved.

Fish Scrap.—Production proceeds at a rate far under normal, with the yield restricted by the smallness of the fish. The market remains at $1.21 per unit. Grinders are allowed $3 per ton and the same amount if the meal is furnished in bags, with the tendency still in the direction of conversion into meal because of the active demand for protein material.

Dried Blood.—Tenders have not increased, and substitutes are being employed wherever possible because of the scarcity of material, which is steady at ceiling, $4.95 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Bone.—Not coming out in increasing quantities, with neither domestic supplies nor imports sufficing to meet the demand. The ceiling is about the same for 1 and 60 flour, 3 and 50 ground steamed, and 4½ and 50 raw bone, around $50 per ton f.o.b. shipping point.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Fertilizer materials are moving well, with little additional material available beyond that already committed. Inquiries remain fairly good on most products. There are few price changes. Blood business is moderate, tankage quiet and blood fairly good.

Tankage.—Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $62.50.

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—Production of new season fish meal was begun at the northern California ports of Monterey and San Francisco on August 1 and reports from that area are to the effect that everything is proceeding normally, with satisfactory tonnages of fish being brought in. Most manufacturers were unwilling to sell any further important quantities of meal and the tendency is to hold back. Elsewhere in the fertilizer market the situation was generally one of marking time. Some material tonnages are being spread over truck crops, but citrus applications are quiet.

Ruling prices are:—Ammonia nitrate, quoted at $70 per ton with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material on same basis.

Ammonia Phosphate.—At $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered California points.

Blood Meal.—Nominal at $4.95 per unit, f.o.b. Los Angeles, grinding cost, $7.50 per ton. Bags additional.

Bone Meal.—Quoted at $45 to $48.50 per ton for steamed. Supplies light.

Fish Meal.—Production started at Monterey and San Francisco. Sellers tending to hold off; 67 percent protein meal quoted at $77.50.

Tankage.—Nominal. Dry rendered, ground, 50 percent at $58 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles in bulk, bags extra. Wet rendered, $5.10 per unit of ammonia.

—O-P-D—

Superphospate Output Shows Sharp Gain

The following table gives the outstanding features of the superphosphate industry in the United States in 1942 and 1941:—

	Short tons	
	1942.	1941.
Production *	3,144,484	4,326,402
Shipments *, total	3,961,862	3,633,871
To mixers	1,916,772	1,638,026
To other acidulators (including exchange transfers)	541,225	650,514
To all others (including Government agencies)	1,503,365	1,336,331
Stocks in manufacturers' hands, Dec. 31 *	973,224	932,683
Sales of phosphate rock by producers for superphosphate production	†3,242,680	†2,835,456

* Bureau of the Census, monthly statistics, superphosphate industry, 18 percent available phosphoric acid.
† Long tons.

—O-P-D—

Fertilizer Application, Order Form Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

P. H. Groggins, chief of the Chemicals and Fertilizer Branch of the War Food Administration, has authorized fertilizer manufacturers to put into effect a combination application and order form in connection with deliveries of fertilizers under the provisions of FPO-5, revised. Mr. Groggins has issued a form which may be used until FPO-5, revised, is reissued.

—O-P-D—

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Phosphate Rock Output Declines

OPD Washington Bureau

The quantity of domestic phosphate rock sold or used by producers in the United States in 1942 totaled 4,644,240 long tons according to reports from the producers to the Bureau of Mines, which was about 45,000 tons less than that in 1941. Mined production, 4,818,938 long tons in 1942, was 2 percent less than the all-time record of 4,922,183 tons in 1941:—

	Long Tons	
	1942	1941
Production (mined)	4,818,938	*4,922,183
Sold or used by producers:		
Florida:		
Land pebble	2,893,736	3,279,706
Soft rock	48,470	47,750
Hard rock	70,014	38,116
Total Florida	3,012,240	3,365,572
Tennessee‡ ¶	1,366,335	1,120,358
Idaho	114,079	97,274
Montana	150,402	105,108
Utah	1,184	1,340
Virginia ¶	.....	.....
Total U. S.	4,644,240	*4,689,652
Stocks in producers' hands, Dec. 31:		
Florida ‡	1,426,000	1,483,000
Tennessee ‡ ¶	437,000	292,000
Other	4,000	3,000
Total stocks	1,867,000	1,778,000

* Revised figures.
† Figures not available.
‡ Includes sintered matrix.
¶ Virginia included with Tennessee.
¶ Includes brown-rock matrix of sinter grade and sintered brown rock in 1941 and 1942 and blue rock in 1942.

—O-P-D—

WFA Orders Oilseed Meal Stocks to Be Set Aside

OPD Washington Bureau

War Food Administration now requires processors to set aside the remaining supply of oilseed meal produced from 1942 crops of soybeans, cottonseed and peanuts for purchase by Commodity Credit Corporation at the old ceiling prices.

The order requires every processor in the United States to set aside for sale and delivery to the corporation all oilseed meal he has on hand on August 1, 1943, and all oilseed meal he produces on or after August 1 from the 1942 crop of soybeans, and, with certain exceptions, from cottonseed and peanuts grown in the calendar year 1942. The restrictions imposed by the order are to be observed without regard to the rights of creditors, existing contracts, or payments made.

—O-P-D—

Soy Bean Processing Co. Acquired by Borden

Borden Company, this city, has completed negotiations for the acquisition of the Soy Bean Processing Company, Waterloo, Iowa. The plant is being acquired to augment Borden's facilities for the manufacture of vitamin-fortified supplements for poultry and animal feeds.

—O-P-D—

Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works, Curtis Bay, South Baltimore, has received the Army-Navy "E" award.

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Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Paint Materials

—Continued from page 41

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—A notably increasing demand is reported for virtually all grades of this gum, with domestic replacements of the out-of-stock varieties of foreign origin finding greater favor daily. Prices coninue well maintained. OPA has just announced adjustment provisions permitting manufacturers of low-price asphalt and tar-base roof coatings and cements to raise their price ceilings by the actual amounts of the increased costs of the necessary containers.

Copal.—A fair-sized spurt in buying by varnish makers is sequelling the recent revocation of WPB's Conservation Order M-56, limiting purchases of Congo and other copals and all other natural resins to sixty days' inventories. It now looks as if this move on the part of WPB, which was made declaredly to encourage the importation of Belgian Congo copal, would eventually achieve that objective. Already there is a steadily increasing volume of shipments from Africa, as more cargo space is afforded for this purpose, and arrivals here are growing slowly but surely. Government agencies as well as private users of this gum are increasing their purchases substantially and still greater activity is looked for within the near future. Latest arrivals have included 670 bags.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—With domestic production of both processed acid and processed rennet grades of casein reduced to such meager proportions as to constitute only a negligible factor in the situation, the attention of consumers, including paper coaters and manufacturers of plastics as well as cold-water paints, is focused upon the outlook for a greatly-needed replenishment of supplies through scheduled importations from Argentina.

Although none of the 3,850 tons, already contracted for on WPB allocations and for which import permits have been issued, has yet been shipped from Buenos Aires and none of it is expected to reach here until next month, there have been no additional allocations of this Argentine material for the third (current) quarter. Announcement has been made, however, by WPB's Chemical Division within the past week, that qualifying, recognized importers will be granted authorization to bring in additional quantities of Argentine casein during the fourth quarter.

Meanwhile, the price of Argentine casein, until recently hovering around 7 cents per pound on a cost and freight basis, to which an import duty of 2¾c. would have to be added together with insurance charges of 1c. per pound, has been marked up to 12c. to 12½c. per pound, c. and f., Buenos Aires, or the equivalent of 15¾c. and 16¼c., delivered in New York. This would compare with 24c. for domestic-production acid casein in 100 bags or more at shipping points in the U. S.

Glues.—Scarcity of raw materials and a shortage of labor are continuing to make it difficult for manufacturers of both hide and bone glues to fill the vast backlog of orders which they now have on their books. The demand continues unabatedly keen and prices are being firmly maintained.

—O-P-D—

Page N. Hamilton Opens Offices as Sales Agent

Page N. Hamilton, for years associated with Harshaw Chemical Company, this city, and secretary of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has entered business on his own account as a manufacturers' sales representative and supplier of industrial chemicals, paint and varnish driers, with offices in 205 East Forty-second street, this city. He will continue to serve as secretary of the New York Paint Club.

—O-P-D—

Zinc, Lead and Copper Areas Are Mapped

Geological Survey has mapped the Carlisle area in the Northern part of the Steeple Rock mining district, in Grant County, N. Mex. It lies sixteen miles northeast of Duncan, Ariz., which is the nearest town and the shipping point.

In the past the mines of this area have been producers mainly of gold and silver, but there appears to be a good possibility that sulfide ores of zinc, lead, and copper can be obtained in worth-while quantity from the Carlisle mine, the principal one in the district, and from the Center claim. Copies of maps, accompanied by a brief text, have been prepared and may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

U.S. Bronze Powder Receives Army-Navy 'E'

United States Bronze Powder Works, Inc., received the Army-Navy 'E' production award at the company's plant in Closter, N. J., July 26. T. J. Mullen, president of the company, presided during the ceremonies.

Major D. B. MacMaster presented the pennant to Henry H. Mandle, vice-president and production manager of the company, who accepted it for the management, and to J. B. Miller, who accepted for the employees. Army-Navy 'E' pins to be worn by the employees were presented by Lieut. Commander J. Douglas Gessford, U. S. N. R. H. Alfred Lewis, Alice Frosco, Thomas Gurak, and Peter Frosco accepted the 'E' pins from Commander Gessford as employee representatives.

In addition to the plant in Closter, the United States Bronze Powder Works has manufacturing facilities in Malone, N. Y.; Montreal, Can.; Herefordshire and London, England, as well as in Lausanne, Switzerland.

—O-P-D—

Houston Paint Chemists Form Production Club

H. L. Crawford, of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, has been elected president of the newly formed Houston Paint and Varnish Production Club. Other officers of the twenty-third constituent member of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, are:—Vice-president, O. J. Hartwick, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; secretary-treasurer, William G. Duhig, of the Cook Paint & Varnish Company.

—O-P-D—

Gorrell President Of E.J. McAleer & Co.

E. J. McAleer & Co., manufacturer of steel utility cabinets, Philadelphia, has elected Walter A. Gorrell president of the company. Mr. Gorrell was president of John Lucas & Co., paint manufacturer, Philadelphia, before his retirement last December. He was president of the Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in 1940.

—O-P-D—

'No-Oil' Uses Are Discussed by Litter Co.

The D. H. Litter Company, manufacturers sales agent, this city, was host to 160 technical men, representing paint and varnish manufacturers in the metropolitan area July 30 for the purpose of presenting several new products to relieve the pressure because of curtailment of drying oils for civilian business. Elias Singer and Chandler Withington made the technical presentations.

The speakers discussed "No-Oil," said to contain no reportable oil whatsoever, and said to have replaced entirely reportable oil in some formulations, and in others was the major vehicle with reference to flats, one-coat glosses, and enamel. "No-Oil" use for colors in oil was also discussed. "Nuolate" lead 16 percent containing no reportable oil was described as a medium for colors in oil.

Discussion was also concerned with "Falkovar M," another product containing no reportable oil, and usable for floor paints and quick drying enamels. "Falkovar YY," which contains 32 percent reportable oil, suitable for floor paints, barn, and other exterior pain'ts of like quality, and for general maintenance. "Falkene E," a resin water oil emulsion vehicle containing low reportable oil, said to have all the advantages, both of an oil and a water paint.

—O-P-D—

Tungsten Deposits Examined

Deposits of scheelite near Mill City, Pershing county, Nev., have been examined by M. R. Klepper of the Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior. A report based on this work has been placed in open file at the offices of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Peanut Crop Distribution Discussed

—Continued from page 7

into peanut butter last year. This leaves 287,000 tons for candy making, frying, salting, roasting, etc. To accomplish this division of the supply, a proposed limitation order on consumption of cleaned and shelled peanuts in manufacture has been discussed. The Peanut Industry Advisory committee agreed that the average use in the corresponding calendar quarters of 1940 and 1941 should be the base period for the setting of individual quotas.

To reach the production figures outlined for all groups, WFA officials told the committee that it probably would require a quota of 175 percent of the base period for peanut butter; and a limitation to about 90 percent in other edible products. It was pointed out that 90 percent of prewar operation is a relatively favorable position among other processors of oils and oil seeds.

—O-P-D—

Argentine Casein Imports to Be Heavy

—Continued from page 7

Under applications made to the Chemicals Division on Form PD-222-C, permission is being granted importers to bring in quantities of casein based on a percentage of their imports during the three years 1940-41 and 42. In the letters of authorization the importers are being instructed as to whom the casein is to be sold. Upon receiving the instructions the importers are required to file promptly in duplicate a report with the WPB regarding the relevant facts of the purchase contract. Also they must file Form PD-22-b with the Collector of Customs when the material is entered.

The authorization does not provide the shipping space necessary for the importation, but merely permits the purchase and importation of the material. It is necessary for the importer to advise the shipper of the number of the authorization to import, so that he can secure the necessary shipping papers.

Firms not importing during the base period are being denied authorizations to import because of the necessity of limiting shipping quotas at the present.

—O-P-D—

Flaxseed Far West Price Formula Set

—Continued from page 7

lation when delivery of flaxseed is made to a crusher's plant by truck is applicable to all states with the exception of Arizona and California. At Portland, Oregon, the deduction is 6 cents per bushel for all other than rail shipments.

The amendment also divides the United States into three large zones for pricing purposes. These follow the pattern already set in the regulation, but are more specific as to producing and consuming areas, with a segregation of the Far West.

Maximum prices are fixed by formulas for all points which are not terminal basing points in the Eastern and Far Western areas. Formerly, maximum prices were established in these areas only at basing points. It was felt that this could develop into a source of confusion, if not of impairment of the effect of the regulation.

—O-P-D—

Argentine Flaxseed Floor Price Suspended

—Continued from page 7

farmers in which the latter had agreed to reduce 1943-44 sowing of flaxseed by 10 percent as a condition for purchase of their 1942-43 crop by the board at the specified guaranteed minimum prices.

Argentina has had a severe shortage of fuel since the outbreak of the war. During the last two years large quantities of corn were used for fuel purposes. Last year the country began to use flaxseed for fuel. Some of the flaxseed used for that purpose was burned as seed and some was crushed into oil and then burned. Reports indicate that from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 tons of flaxseed will be used for fuel purposes during the current season.

The July 22 decree prohibited the further sale of flaxseed for burning as such. However, it authorized the crushing of an additional 500,000 tons of seed for use as fuel. Efforts are now to be made to encourage the purchase of wheat instead of flaxseed for fuel.

—O-P-D—

Oils, Fats Industry Wage Rate Approved

—Continued from page 7

hulls, and linters; provided, however, that this definition shall not include the manufacture of feeds.

The vegetable fats and oils industry is defined to mean:—

A. The extraction of crude oils and fats from vegetable materials (other than cottonseed and peanuts) and the refining and processing of all vegetable fats and oils, including those derived from cottonseed and peanuts, into oleomargarine, cooking and other edible fats and oils, and into inedible fats and oils.

B. The manufacture of the byproducts of the industry including but without limitation, hulls, cake, meal, and soap stock. Provided, however, that this definition shall not include the manufacture of the following:—Essential oils, feeds, nitrated, sulphonated and similarly processed oils; mixtures principally composed of animal fats and oils or containing petroleum; and crude, refined, or processed wood and gum naval stores.

—O-P-D—

Fluorspar Production Increase Urged

The Fluorspar section of the War Production Board has urged producers to increase prospecting for and development of new deposits of the mineral if they wish to retain the total benefit of their recently acquired price increase. This problem was among those discussed at the last Fluorspar Industry Advisory Committee meeting in Washington. The WPB pointed out that $1.50 of the $5 per ton increase was granted specifically for development and prospecting purposes, and that if the present lag in that activity is not soon corrected the Office of Price Administration has the right to cut back the price.

Latest figures indicate that production is running behind consumption by about 3,000 tons per month.

At the committee meeting, some members of the industry reported that the new wage and price adjustments are working out well and appear beneficial to both labor and industry. Industry members cited certain omissions in job classifications which were called to the attention of a representative of the War Labor Board.

Also, the WLB was asked to clarify certain points in the new salary adjustments and their relationship to existing union contracts. The industry representatives felt that these clarifications should be obtained at this time in order to prevent any possible misunderstandings arising in the future between employers and employees over interpretations.

The consensus of the meeting was that further changes would be undesirable now and that the industry should live with the new regulations and develop a smooth program of production that would realize the potential capacity of fluorspar output.

—O-P-D—

Graphite Conservation Order Is Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

To conserve the available supply of graphite, the War Production Board July 27 limited the manufacture of both standard size and special size graphite crucibles. A large proportion of the special crucibles are being used by the aluminum industry to replace iron melting pots. With issuance of supplementary conservation order M-61-a certain sizes of standard crucibles may no longer be made, and no manufacturer may make any size of special crucible he had not made before today.

—O-P-D—

Keezer Resigns OPA Post

Resignation of Dexter M. Keezer, deputy administrator of OPA in charge of professional services, was announced July 30. He has joined the office of Lend-Lease and will work with the Harriman Mission in London. No immediate action was taken to fill his position.

Petroleum Substitutes Study by Gov't Argued

—Continued from page 3

ramifications involved in a changing economy such as would result from a cutting off of gasoline and oil, he said, except that it would be attended by confusion, deprivation, and a possible decline in world power and prestige. He added:—

For several years past we have been consuming petroleum nearly three times as fast as we have been able to discover new sources. Extensions of the older fields, plus the new discoveries that have been made, have maintained our proved reserves at 19,000,000,000 to 20,000,0000,000 barrels. We have been using about 1,400,000,000 barrels a year. Thus, our known reserves are equal to a fourteen-year or fifteen-year supply.

We are doing as much wildcat drilling now as ever; we are bringing in about as many new wells in new fields as we have in comparable periods in the past, but the new wells have only a fraction of the capacity of those brought in during previous years. In the meantime the producing wells are declining in output.

Private Capital Balks

We must insure our future security by launching a synthetic fuel program as embodied in the bill now under consideration, and we must do it without delay. It is unlikely that private capital will venture into a new and untried industry, no matter how bright the prospects may appear. There are too many unanswered questions, too many formulas to be worked out, and too many experiments yet to be conducted. The Federal government is the logical organization to do the spadework and this bill provides the means.

Our coal reserves have barely been scratched and we can count about three trillion tons left in the ground. It is estimated that this much coal could provide 1,500,000,000 gallons of synthetic liquid fuel each year for 1,000 years and still leave enough coal to use for all other present-day purposes. We have oilshale deposits, principally in the Rocky Mountain States, estimated to contain 92,000,000,000 barrels of crude oil—enough to supply our needs for sixty-five years or more.

Mr. Ickes said that the laboratory-size plant of the Bureau of Mines has tested fourteen American and Alaskan coals and has proved that most of the bituminous coals and lignites can be liquefied. The yields run from 32 gallons to 70 gallons of crude oil for each ton of coal or lignite.

Mines Bureau's Work

Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the Bureau of Mines, said that gasoline from coal, lignite, or oilshale, so far as can be seen at the present time will cost more than that obtained from petroleum, and no single company is in a position to risk the money in this development unless the time of actual sale of the products at a profit is reasonably near. He said:—

The bureau's work on the hydrogenation of coal, that is the liquefaction of coal by the addition of hydrogen under pressure and heat, dates back to 1936. It has shown, on a laboratory scale, that many American and Alaskan coals are excellent raw materials for the processes and that they will yield high quality fuel oil, motor gasoline, and aviation gasoline. The work has also developed low-pressure and relatively cheaper processes especially adapted to the production of fuel oil. All of this investigation has been on a small-laboratory scale. It is now necessary to expand the whole investigation, to support it with adequate funds to permit development of the best engineering design for the erection of commercial-sized plant sfor demonstration purposes.

The bureau carried out a brief study in 1929 of certain catalysts for the synthesis of oil by another method. This work was discontinued for want of funds until 1942 when testing was again resumed on a laboratory scale. Coal, lignite, natural gas or, in fact, any fuel that can be converted into the gases, carbon monoxide and hydrogen, give by this method gasoline, diesel oil, fuel oil, lubricating oil, and waxes. The process makes an especially good diesel oil. It offers great possibilities not only with respect to modifications which will lower the cost of synthetic liquid fuel production, but also as a source of raw materials for a great variety of chemical products, such as waxes, fats, synthetic rubber, and plastics. It is of such fundamental importance in the oil and chemicals fields that the country should exert every effort, not only to overtake foreign developments, but to surpass them.

Project Is Experimental

Ralph K. Davies, deputy administrator of the Petroleum Administration for War, also endorsed the legislation, saying that after all there will be no oil business unless there is oil. He also emphasized that supplies were being used up faster than discoveries of new reserves and said that the government must lead the way on projects of this kind. The job will require years and the use of much critical material, he added, but the work must be started now for the long years ahead.

Mr. Davies stressed that the demonstration plants are experimental only and do not contemplate projecting the government into the oil business. He said that the oil industry itself has done considerable work along this line and has a considerable patent interest in the development, but nevertheless the bureau could expect wholehearted cooperation of the petroleum industry in the undertaking.

Some Adverse Economics

R. P. Russell, executive vice-president of the Standard Oil Development Company, exhibited to the committee some charts he had prepared on costs and other data of producing gasoline from coal, shale, gas, and petroleum. The sum and substance of his testimony was that it would be well after the year 2000 before the country by force of necessity would have to turn to coal for lubricants and liquid fuel.

Mr. Russell pointed out that there are two methods of making liquid fuel from coal: (1) the hydrogenation process, and (2) the Fischer process. He said that it would take roughly 1,000 pounds of coal to make a barrel of gasoline by the hydrogenation process, and 1,300 pounds of coal to make the same amount of gasoline by the Fischer process. Starting with natural gas, which also can be converted to oil by the Fischer process, the weight of necessary raw materials shrinks to approximately 400 pounds. In petroleum hydrogenation plants, or in modern oil refineries employing catalytic cracking, the raw material requirements per barrel of gasoline shrinks to only 300 pounds or 400 pounds.

In order to produce 300,000 barrels of gasoline a day by the coal-hydrogenation process, Mr. Russell said, it would take a plant investment of $2,225,000,000; to produce the same amount of gasoline from gas the investment would be $600,000,000—and from petroleum it is $210,000,000. The production cost would be about 16 cents a gallon in a large coal-hydrogenation plant as as against 5 cents or 6 cents per gallon in an oil refinery.

Other Sources Advocated

Dr. Gustav Egloff, of the Universal Oil Products Company, disagreed with PAW officials as to the extent of petroleum reserves and urged adoption of a program for secondary recovery and the manufacture of gasoline from natural gas, oilshale, and oilsands before undertaking coal hydrogenation, although, he said, the government should develop methods of synthesis as insurance against the future.

Present recovery methods leave 70 percent to 80 percent of the oil in the ground, Dr. Egloff said, and present use of natural gas is highly wasteful. He contended that a much greater proportion of the underground oil should be recovered, and he declared that the processing of oilsands would be cheaper than hydrogenation of coal. Underground reserves of natural gas are sufficient for fifty-six years, he said; last year consumption amounted to 31,000,000,000 cubic feet which, if converted into gasoline even by present methods, would have yielded 40,000,000,000 gallons or 14,000,000,000 gallons more than was consumed. He warned that hydrogenation would require much manpower, testifying that it would require 8,000,000 men to produce a year's supply of gasoline from coal.

Dr. Frank Mueller, head of the American Lurgi Company, a subsidiary of the German Lurgi Company taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, told how one American-owned plant engineered by the subsidary in North Dakota, is already producing creosote oil and smokeless fuel out of Utah coal on a profitable basis. He said the firm obtained a $400,000 loan from RFC and is now paying it off at the rate of $4,000 a month from commercial marketing of synthetic fuel briquets and creosote oil. He said that, by carrying the process a step further, the tar by-products of coal can be successfully hydrogenated into gasoline as is done in Germany today.

OPD in Postal Zone 7

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Molasses L.C.L. Price Formula Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The method by which sellers determine maximum prices for less-than-tank car lots sales of cane blackstrap and beet sugar final molasses produced in the United States has been revised by the Office of Price Administration.

Price control of these commodities originally was established under the General Maximum Price Regulation, with maximum prices at March, 1942, "highs." Later, a specific schedule with maximum prices was set up under supplementary regulation No. 14 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, by which the seller was allowed to sell at the higher of either the March, 1942, price or that established in the schedule. It was also provided that, where he used the March, 1942, price on tank car lot sales, he must use the March, 1942, price on less-than-tank car lot sales.

This proviso has tended to prevent distributors from making both types of sales on a satisfactory basis.

This action, taken through amendment No. 9 to supplementary regulation No. 14, enables distributors to make tank car lot sales at the March, 1942, price and, at the same time, make less-than-tank car lot sales under the specific schedule in Supplementary Regulation No. 14. The amendment becomes effective August 7, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Aromatic Petroleum Solvents Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

To simplify the making of allocation requests for aromatic petroleum solvents, Order M-150 has been amended to reduce the classification of primary products affected by the order from seventeen to eleven. Under the amendment the products affected are grouped as follows:—paint-varnish-lacquer, flameproof composition, natural and synthetic rubber solution, general solvents, dyestuffs, intermediates, other organic chemical, other (specify), resale (in original form), export (in original form) and inventory (in original form).

—O-P-D—

War Labor Board Dispute Panels Open to Public

OPD Washington Bureau

All hearings before War Labor Board dispute panels hereafter will be open to the public, the board has announced in issuing amendments to its procedural regulations for regional war labor boards.

The board announced that it had reaffirmed and readopted under the war labor disputes act of all of the boards' existing orders, regulations and rulings of procedure, including those relating to the regional war labor boards and industry commissions and panels, subject to four amendments to the regional procedure originally adopted April 15, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Calco Again Gets 'E'

The record output of chemicals and dyes for the armed forces produced by the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company has won the company its second Army-Navy production award. Calco chemical manufactures large quantities of organic intermediates going into the production of munitions, rubber chemicals and special fuels, and is also producing increased quantities of dyestuffs for military uniforms, camouflage, sea markers and signal devices. The output of sulfa drugs has also been greatly expanded. All workers in all divisions of the company have been on a forty-eight-hour week for some time past, and many of the most vital production departments recently went on a fifty-six-hour week to increase production.

C.M.P. Class 'B' Products List Established

The official CMP Class B product list of May 15, with nine changes in classification, has been established for future operation under the Controlled Materials Plan, J. A. Krug, Program Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, has announced. This represents the final action with respect to any major class B product reclassification. The changes are effective beginning with first quarter—January 1, 1944—operations.

The changes are:—Special military communications equipment becomes a class A product. Air and hydraulic brakes, automobile wheel assemblies, tire chains, and carburetors, except aircraft carburetors, become class A products for Army programs only. Gas cylinders, carbon dioxide portable fire extinguishers become civilian class A products.

—O-P-D—

OEW Cancels Export Licenses to Argentina

All outstanding licenses (BEW 119 or BEW 166) for exportation to Argentina which were issued prior to May 1 were revoked with certain exceptions, effective August 2, by the Office of Economic Warfare. The OEW said that the action was taken in order to assure that current shipments of goods to Argentina are directed only to satisfactory consignees.

Exceptions to the revocation order were only SP licenses, WP licenses, licenses under mine serial numbers, and licenses for the operation of the meat packing plants engaged in the fulfillment of the United Nations' contracts.

Holders of the revoked licenses were required to submit them promptly to the Office of Exports, OEW, Washington, D. C., for revalidation. Such licenses now held by collectors of customs also were recalled in conformity with the order.

No exportations for which such licenses were issued may henceforth be made except in the case of shipments which were on dock, on lighter, or laden aboard the exporting carrier prior to August 2.

—O-P-D—

Food Processing Industry Studied in Argentina

A joint Anglo-American mission of six technical experts under the auspices of the Combined Food Board, has arrived in Argentina to survey the facilities for the production of dairy and poultry products, with special reference to processing and dehydrating, the board has announced. In general line with the Food Board's customary function, the mission is interested in the quantities of dried milk, butter, cheese and dried eggs that might be available to the United Nations under proper conditions of price and quality.

—O-P-D—

Ferro Enamel Plant Explosion Kills Eight

Eight workers of the Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, were killed and seven were injured severely by an explosion in the plant's paint-mixing division. Pittsburgh Chemical Warfare Procurement District officers said the cause was probably a "dust explosion ignited by a spark of static electricity."

—O-P-D—

General Foods Names Engineering Research Head

Roy H. Walters has been appointed director of engineering research for General Foods Central Laboratories, manager of research and development for the company. Mr. Walters has worked on chemical projects since he joined General Foods in 1934. He studied chemical engineering at the University of Wisconsin.

—O-P-D—

Merrell Names Palmer Distribution Manager

Earl C. Palmer has been appointed distribution manager for the Wm. S. Merrell Company, pharmaceutical house, Cincinnati. Mr. Palmer will make his headquarters at the home office. Mr. Palmer was a division sales manager with headquarters in Chicago. He has been with the Merrell organization since 1925, having joined it as a representative in the Kansas City, Mo., territory.

FMC *for Action*

ON ALL FRONTS!

MILLS—GRINDERS
2—Mikro No. 4 Pulverizers, 24", complete with motors.
9—Hammermills; Williams, Mead, F.M.C., some with dust collectors and screens.
17—Schutz O'Neill, Bauer, Munson, Sprout Waldron, single and double runner, Attrition Mills.
24—Other Disintegrators, cake breakers, crushers, and similar equipment.
1—Premier, STAINLESS, Colloid Mill; 5½" Rotor, 5 HP Motor.
2—Hardinge; 10"x4', M.D.

ROLLER and STONE MILLS
3—Ross and Day 12"x30", 2 roll, watercooled Mills.
2—Noyes double roller Mills with corrugated Rollers, 9"x24".
1—Wolf Roller Mill, 3 sets of rollers, 9" diam. x 30" L.

PEBBLE MILLS
4—Thropp, silex lined, 5'x6' Pebble Mills.
1—Hardinge, 8'x22", Steel Ball Mill, with chilled iron liners.
1—Dry Mill, 4'6"x20', Allis Chalmers, arranged for motor drive.
2—Abbe Tube Mills, 4'6" dia. x 18'9¼" long.
1—Steel lined, Continuous, Ball Mill, 5' dia. x 8' L.
2—Patterson, porcelain lined, Pebble Mills, 23"x21".

MIXERS
1—Simpson Intensive Mixer; No. 2 with 10 HP, AC motor.
1—Patterson continuous type, 3 ton per hour.
1—W & P Double Arm Mixer, 100 gal. cap.
6—J. H. Day, Heavy Duty Mass Mixers, from 30 gal. to 200 gal., jacketed and unjacketed.
1—Broughton, double arm, style No. 2 Mixer.
1—Abbe Lenart, No. 4, Mixer, 55 gal. capacity.
2—J. H. Day, Jcktd, single arm Mixers, 200 gal. cap.
3—Barber Mixers, Jcktd. capacity approx. 2000 lbs.
1—W & P Jcktd. Mixer, 50 gal. capacity.
1—W & P, size 15, Vacuum Type, Jcktd. Mixer.
22—New and Used Dry Mixers, from 50 lbs. to 2000 lbs.
2—Ross & Day, 40 gal., Pony Mixers.
2—J. H. Day, 15 gal., Pony Mixers.

VACUUM PANS and STILLS
4—Copper Vacuum Pans, jcktd. and unjcktd., up to 54" dia.
3—Copper, Jcktd., Vacuum Stills, 60 gal. each.

PRESSES
1—Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co. Press, 24½"x29", triplex pump.

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT
1—Package Machinery Co. Wrapper, wraps 9 16" cube, 30" intake conveyer, M.D.
4—Wrapping Machines, Package Machinery and others.
1—Standard Knapp, Gluer and Sealer for cartons.
1—Jones, No. 130 Carton Sealer.

PUMPS
17—Rotary Pumps, Yale & Towne, Viking, Glover, Industrial, "Westco," New and Used, of varying capacities.
10—Centrifugal Pumps, Davis, Buffalo, Recco, Pennsylvania, Schneible, Gould, Burke—in Iron and Bronze.
3—Buffalo Centrifugal Pumps, 4 stage, 250 GPM, 400 head.
1—J. P. Devine, 10"x8", Vacuum Pump, Jcktd., BD, 48"x65½" face.
2—Worthington & Devine, Duplex, Dry, Vacuum Pump, 12"x12"x12".
1—Worthington, 9x8½x10, Wet, Vacuum Pump.
1—American Marsh, Wet, Vacuum Pump, belt driven.
1—Worthington, horizontal, Duplex Pump, 5½"x4".
8—Other Vacuum Pumps, dry and wet, Leiman, Crowell, Kiefer, Packard, of varying capacities.
2—Ingersoll Duplex, 17"x19", capacity 1048 CFM.

STILLS
1—Copper Column, 38"x37' high, with all auxiliaries.
1—Copper Column, 27"x22' high, no auxiliaries.
1—Steel Jcktd. Still Pot, dished, 66" dia. x 41" deep.
1—Copper Still or Preheater, 1588 gal. capacity.
1—Pfaudler, Jcktd, Glass and Lead lined Vacuum Still, 250 gal. capacity.
1—Badger, Vertical, Ether Still, 18" dia. x 51" deep.

TANKS and KETTLES
8—Copper Tanks, size 4'x10'6", 1000 gal. capacity.
20—Other Copper Tanks and Kettles, 75 gal. to 500 gal. capacity.
3—Aluminum Tanks and Kettles, 240 gal. to 500 gal. capacity.
12—Iron Kettles and Tanks, 20 to 100 gal. capacity.
55—Alsop and Pfaudler Glass Lined Tanks of varying capacities.
30—Steel and Iron Storage Tanks, lined and unlined, up to 500 gal. capacity.
12—4'x20', Sheet Steel, closed, riveted and welded Tanks, capacity 2000 gal.

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CINCINNATI FIRM covering part of Ohio and Louisville, Kentucky, and selling various industries for more than twenty years, would be interested in representing actual producers of industrial chemicals, iron oxides, white pigments and related materials. BOX 558, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

REPRESENTATIVE of London chemical firm at present in New York interested to contact manufacturers of raw materials for paints, varnishes and allied industries, also plastics, with view to manufacturing on royalty basis or selling arrangement. Particularly interested in synthetic resins, synthetic waxes, wetting and emulsifying agents. BOX 566 Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—W & P jacketed Laboratory mixer, 10 HP, explosion-proof motor, portable mixers, Day dry sifter mixers, pony mixers, Day handy mixer, enameled tanks, jacketed kettles, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Co., Inc., 123 Bleecker street, New York.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Ten brand-new shelves for Devine dryer, size 78 in. x 59 in., for the lot $500.00. Also one Gould pump, brand new, size 2 in. x 1½ in., direct drive, fig. 3612, $40.00. Also one Gould pump, brand new, size 4 in. x 3 in. belt drive, fig. 3158, $75.00. BOX 565, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 548, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY, services of dry powder mixing unit in separate plant, five thousand square feet area, produce to twenty tons daily. Will lease or work on cost plus basis. Answers confidential. Box 26, Irvington, N. J.

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WELL EQUIPPED three-room chemical laboratory for rent, for industrial, biochemical, bacteriological work, accommodating eight, Grand Central, Pennsylvania Station district. Phone CAledonia 5-8679, 11-1:30 Monday through Friday, or write BOX 556, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page 63*

FOR SALE
4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills
Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery
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SPECIAL
12—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons

18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia. x 16', 5,600 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolators, 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
1—Hydraulic Press, 42" platen with hydraulic pump
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
1—Baldwin Steam Locomotive, 27 ton, standard gauge
1—Curing Chamber, 15' x 21' x 27' high

Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2

Send for Complete List

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
4—PEBBLE MILLS: 2 Patterson porox lined 300 gal.: 1—6'x5' Steel lined: 1—32"x42" Rubber lined; other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
5—4,000 lbs., 2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 200 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS; other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.

7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Greason Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m. d. CENTRIFUGALS, Ball bearing.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 5-roll High Side; No. 1 beater type; No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER; 1—No. 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
1—Lummus 8" COPPER COLUMN, with Still Pot, Condenser and Dephlegmator.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, twin horiz. 250 tons, direct m. d. to West, 500 HP synchr. Motor 3-60-440 V
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, m. d. with 100 HP, 3-60-440 V.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30"12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; 2—Anco 4'x9', single drum; 1—4'x8'.
20—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
1—28"x60", B. & C. DRYER m. d.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
2—Batteries of each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
5—Direct heat Rotary DRYERS; 1—6'x24' Iroquois and 1—5'x30' Iroquois, ½" shells, 3—4'x30'.
1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR, 100 lb. A. C. motor.
1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER.
1—Church VOLUMETER, for proportioning.

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24—Horizontal 10' dia. x 23' long WOOD TANKS, 3" staves, 14,000 gals.
1—250-bbl. Steel Welded Mash Tub, 17'6" dia. x 7'8" high, with copper sparging ring, perforated bottom, complete
1—250-bbl. Steel Mash Tub, 16'3" x 7'2" high, with perforated brass bottom, complete
5—Foster Pump Works Bronze Rotary Type (excelaior) Pumps, size 3½", 58 GPM at 150 RPM, directly connected through reduction gears to a Sprague DC motor, 3 HP, 115 v., 1150 RPM.
1—15-ton Traveling Crane, hand operated, 33' span, approx. 100' I-beam runway

Miscellaneous: Brew and Bottling Equipment, 8,000 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Boilers, Pumps, Keg Equipment, Rubber Tubing, Tons of Pipe, Valves and Fittings.

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ARRANGE TO INSPECT—
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1—4'x10' ROD MILL, steel lined.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—5' dia. all Copper Steam Jacketed VACUUM PAN, complete.
1—Stokes 400 gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated VACUUM PAN.
1—Ross No. 30 Mammoth 37 gal. PONY MIXERS; 1—Ross 42 gal.; other sizes.
5—Single Punch TABLET MACHINES: 2 Colton "2B," ½"; 2 Stokes "H", 2"; 1 Single Punch 3"
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 25 gal. per hour.
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle, with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.

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Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 62

Materials Offered

NICKEL HYDROXIDE, 300 pounds pure; 100 pounds nickel flake, pre-war imported; 100 pounds iron carbonyl, dry; 100 pounds levulinic acid; 500 pounds beryllium oxide; 50 tons powdered iron; methacrylic acid, crude; glyoxal, 30% solution. Address "Chemicals," 198 Broadway, New York.

SPECIALS!

At Buffalo, New York

1—Raymond 5 Roll High Side Mill.
1—Raymond 3 Roll High Side Mill.
1—Hardinge 7' x 36" Conical Ball Mill, with air classifier.
1—Ruggles Cole 54" x 26', Class A-4, Rotary Dryer, with furnace and fan.
3—Bucket Elevators, steel housing, 40' to 50' centers.

PRICED ATTRACTIVELY FOR QUICK SALE

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Ruggles Cole 54" x 26' Rotary Dryer.
1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ⅛" shell.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Atmospheric Single Truck Dryer, with fans and coils.
2—Stokes 30" x 11', 4' x 30' Rotary Vacuum.
7—Rotary 3' x 30', 4' x 30', 5' x 35', 6' x 65'.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3' x 5' x 8', good for vacuum.
4—Herreshoff, U. S. Furnaces.
4—Rotary Kilns, 6' x 60' to 8' x 125'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

1—Elyria 100 gal. Vacuum Still with 2—300 gal. glass lined receivers, condenser and pump.
1—Pfaudler 1250 gal. Jacketed Tank, conical bottom, good for vacuum.
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Kettle, 42" x 60".
2—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2'6", 7' dias.
25—Copper Jcktd. Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jcktd. Kettles, 50 to 2,000 gals.
1—Devine 60" x 48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
3—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators, Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
1—Battery of 2 American Tool 40" Suspended Type, perforated baskets, bottom discharge.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, bronze baskets.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type, solid basket, belt driven.
8—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
2—Tolhurst 40", center slung.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600.

MIXERS

1—W. & P. 100 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, Size 15, Class BB
2—W. & P. 9 and 50 gal. Mixers.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3'x5'x8'.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, Jcktd., 75 gal.
1—Robinson Powder Mixer, 1,500 lb.
1—W. & P. Mixer, non-jacketed, 293 gal., Size 18, Type VIII.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jcktd., 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2,000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36"x36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 36" to 36" square.
8—Oliver Rotary 4'x6' to 12'x20'.
2—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 7' x 36", titanite lined, with air classifier.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½' x 3½'.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 36", 36" x 36", 75 to 100 gal.
13—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Buss Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
3—Raymond Mills, 3, 4, 5 rolls.
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
2—Jeffrey Type "A" Hammer Mills, 24"x12", 24"x18", motor driven.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

1—350 gal. Rubber Lined.
26—Wood Tanks, 500 to 10,000 gals.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., Vacuum.
2—20'x20', open top, Steel.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
2—Heat Exchangers, 300 and 350 sq. ft., copper & stainless steel.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 20"x8'.
40—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Alum., 1½" to 3".
Lot of Lead Pipe & Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.
Full line of Filling, Packaging and Labeling Equipment.

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PATTERSON Closed Vertical Steel Mixer—Jacketed and Agitated, 500 Gal.
Vertical Closed Steel Kettle, ¾" — 500 Gal. lined with Acid Proof Brick.
Dryer Roll — Buffalo Foundry Atmospheric 32" dia. x 80" face.
Glass Lined **ELYRIA** Jacketed Closed Kettle —1150 Gal.
Glass Lined **PFAUDLER** Jacketed Closed Kettle—600 Gal.
Centrifuge 40" Steel Basket — M.D. — bottom discharge.
Dryers—5' x 20' Buffalo Vacuum.
OLIVER Continuous Filters, 4 x 5.

"We buy single items to complete plants for cash"

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

SPECIAL

1—500 gal. closed agitated Jacketed Stainless Steel Kettle.

1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 24" Stroke, 4,000 lbs. P. S. I.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
6—½" to ¾" Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Double Spiral Mixer.
1—Buffalo Comb. Surface Condenser and Receiver.
4—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
1—1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettle with lead coil.
1—200 gal. Jack. lead lined closed Kettle.
2—5 Roll W. C. 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ball & Jewell No. 0 Rotary Cutters.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—A. & F. Brown 24" Attrition Mill.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1000 lbs.
3—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 2½, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30" and 16"x40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 2000 gals.
8—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

●

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

●

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 567, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 549, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

SALES MANAGER wanted—Exceptional opportunity for post-war sales manager with well-equipped Baltimore paint factory now principally on war work. Must be a live wire, with proven record of past production. BOX 553, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

PRODUCTION MANAGER wanted by large Eastern printing ink concern. State in detail education, experience, age, draft status and salary required. BOX 564, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 64

FOR SALE

2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
2—150 gal. Pressure Tanks, ½" plate.
1—Raymond 2-roll high side Mill.
2—4 x 10' and 6 x 15' Tube Mills.
1—600 sq. ft. all-copper Condenser.
5—100-300 gal. st. jac. Steel Kettles.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
5—Sharples and De Laval Clarifiers.
10—Variable speed Drives 1½-5 h.p.

Liquidating Tennessee phosphate plant.
Send for illustrated folder.
What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

-EMSCO-

1—12" x 30" KENT 3 ROLL MILL
2—16" x 30" KENT 3 ROLL MILL
1—30" STONE MILL
1—16" x 40" ROSS 3 ROLL MILL

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.
Telephone: Mitchell 2-3536

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AUCTION

WED. SEPT. 1 10:30 A. M.

THE ENTIRE PLANT OF THE

Old Fort Extract Works

ON THE PREMISES

OLD FORT, N. C. 28 Miles South of Asheville, N. C. on the Southern R. R.

CONSISTING OF

Quadruple Copper Evaporator— Pumps — Battery of 16 Extractors — Cell Heaters — Conveyors — Drum Dryer Pumps — Scales — Steel Tanks — Generators — Switch Boards — Power Piping and Wiring — 6 Batteries of 2 Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers — Motors — Steam Engines — Air Compressors — 34,000 Feet Railroad Track — Locomotive Switch Engine — 17 Standard Gauge Flat Cars — Small Tools — Land and Buildings and Numerous Other Items.

All to be sold in single lots without limit or reserve.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO

Harris Auction & Sales Co.
813-815 Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio
COLEMAN HARRIS, Auctioneer

Business Wants

—Continued from page 63

Positions Vacant

LACQUER CHEMIST wanted by company doing about $600,000 volume per year. Must be thoroughly familiar with formulation of both clear and pigmented lacquers. Prefer man who could act as assistant superintendent. Real opportunity for right man. BOX 559, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT FACTORY foreman; must be able to handle men; knowledge of roller mills; understand mixing and shading. Attractive salary. Essential war work that affords post-war opportunities. Location in the East. Our organization knows of this vacancy. BOX 561, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

STAINLESS STEEL TRUCK TANK

5' dia. x 14', insulated and covered with aluminum, 5,000 gals.

BOILER — KEELER WATER TUBE

300 H.P. 200 lbs. W.P., ASME, with stoker. Used one year.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

Now, open top, dished bottom, mounted on stands, 100 and 200 gals. capacity.

STEAM JACKETED KETTLE

8' dia. x 5' deep, with heavy duty agitator. 100 lbs. W.P. (this is a new kettle).

H. LOEB & SON

4660 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

1—Copper Jacketed Still, 50-gals., Condenser & Column.
2—Premier 5" Liquid Type Colloid Mills.
1—Hurrell Homogenizer, Size 14, Mixer.
5—Sharples Super Pressurite Centrifuges.
2—Steel Autoclaves, 1,000-gals., Agitated.
1—Rotary Crystal Dryer, 6'x26'.
3—Shriver Filter Presses, 30x30", Recessed Type, 50 Plates.
2—Three-Roll Mills, 12x30", 16x40", water-cooled.

Also: Storage Tanks, Jacketed Kettles, Evaporaters, Extractors, Pumps, Pipe, etc.

(Send for "Gelb News Record")

R. GELB & SONS, Inc.

UNION, NEW JERSEY

Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900

Mills, Dryers, Kilns, Crushers, Air Compressors, Boilers, Engines, Generators, Motors, etc. Liquidating, Machinery, Plant, Supplies, Land and 24 Steel Buildings formerly belonging to VULCANITE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Alpha, N.J., 3 miles from Easton, Pa.

BUCKET ELEVATORS

Thousands of feet of bucket elevators, all sizes of buckets, mostly all steel encased.

BUCKET SIZES:

10 x 18	10 x 15	9 x 14	9 x 13
9 x 12	8 x 16	8 x 15	8 x 14
8 x 13	8 x 12	7 x 12	7 x 11
7 x 10	6 x 10	6 x 9	6 x 7

With—844; 103; 132 chain from 12' to 60' heights.

NEW BUCKETS AND GEARS

CONVEYORS

RUBBER BELT

14"—16"—18"—20"—24" and 28" Centers varying from 30' to 203'. Some with Movable Trippers.

STEEL SCREW

6"—7½"—8"—10"—12"—14"—16"—18" and 20" in Steel Box. Over 10,000 ft., all lengths.

STEEL BINS

Steel Plate Storage Bins that can be reassembled—Order at once. 58 Bins in Various Capacities and Sizes.

Cu. ft.	Dimensions
35,184	18'4" x 70' x 27'5" high
19,592	11'3" x 40'6" x 43' high
10,440	12' x 58' x 15' high
9,270	12' x 51'6" x 15' high
7,460	10' x 55'3" x 13'6" high
6,827	12'8" x 44' x 12'3" high

Also various BINS as follows:

4—1,650 cu. ft. and under
1—1,116 cu. ft. and under
5— 894 cu. ft. and under
6— 640 cu. ft. and under
7— 532 cu. ft. and under
12— 370 cu. ft. and under
11— 288 cu. ft. and under

STEEL BALLS

120 Ton Steel Balls, ¼" to 5".

Write direct to Plant office.
P.O.B. 188, Easton, Pa.

HEAT and POWER CO.

45 Bond Street
NEW YORK 12, N.Y.

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New York Imports

ASBESTOS—7,700 bgs, 770,000 lbs
BABASSU KERNELS—8,400 bgs, 340,000 lbs, Marine Midland Bank & Trust Co
BLEACHING POWDER—230 dms
CASTOR BEANS—8,528 bgs, 1,279,200 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
851 bgs, 127,650 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
850 bgs, 127,500 lbs, Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co
700 bgs, 105,000 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
3,400 bgs, 510,000 lbs, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co
333 bgs, 49,950 lbs, Bunge North American Grain Co
1,600 bgs, 240,000 lbs
CHILLIES—33 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
CHINA CLAY—112 bgs, R T French & Co

Positions Vacant

EXPERIENCED LABORATORY chemist; must have Registered Pharmacist license, capable of taking complete charge of laboratory manufacturing pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, home needs, flavoring extracts, etc. State complete details in first letter. Write Veltex Company, Birmingham, Alabama.

VARNISH MAKER or head kettle man by high-grade, well-established firm in metropolitan area; state experience, age, salary expected, and when available. Must be man of good character and personal habits. BOX 557, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT PLANT shader. Able to shade ordinary line of paints. Good opportunity and wages. Essential war work. Replies treated in strictest confidence. Location on the East coast. BOX 562, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT MILL operator. Must be able to set and operate roller mills in paint factory. Good wages. Essential war work. Eastern paint factory. All replies considered confidential. BOX 563, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PAINT CHEMIST or technician for laboratory work, routine checking and control in paint factory, located near Philadelphia. Excellent opportunity. Write stating qualification, age, draft status, etc. BOX 554, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PRODUCTION FOREMAN — Expert shader all types paints. Can handle any number of men. Understand mixing, roller mills of all types. Draft exempt. Will go anywhere. Can give A-1 reference; now employed. BOX 534, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Win the Battle Over Production Delays with Union Rebuilt Guaranteed Equipment!

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1912

IN STOCK . . READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT PRIOR SALE!

Wire Collect for Prices and Details!

2—Day three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.

2—Kent three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type motor drive.

1—National five-roll Roller Mill with steel water-chilled Rollers, 16"x40".

1—National three-roll Roller Mill equipped with 16"x40" water cooled chilled steel rollers.

1—Lehman 16"x40" three-roll Roller Mill with water-cooled rollers.

1—Werner & Pfleiderer 2,500 gallon capacity double arm steam-jacketed Mixing Tank.

1—Stokes 400 gallon capacity single arm Mixer, direct motor driven.

1—Reed 150 gallon capacity single and double arm Mixer.

1—Day single and double arm 100 gallon capacity jacketed Mixer

Cast-iron jacketed Kettles, 40-50-75 gallon capacity.

WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS

Union Standard Equipment Co.

318-322 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.

COCOA BEANS—247 bgs, 49,400 lbs, National City Bank
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Porcella, Vicini & Co
651 bgs, 126,200 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
800 bgs, 160,000 lbs, General Foods Corp
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
700 bgs, 140,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Bank of New York Trust Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Gillespie & Co
50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Credit Suisse
2,100 bgs, 420,000 lbs, Rockwood Co
700 bgs, 140,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Bank of London & South America
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Tradesmen National Bank & Trust Co
300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Bank of the Manhattan
300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
321 bgs, 64,200 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
COLOMBO ROOT—30 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
COLORS, ARTISTS—5 cs, Winsor & Newton
FILTER PAPER—31 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co
HENBANE LEAVES—40 bgs, National City Bank
KYANITE—170 tons, Charles Taylor & Sons
MAGNESIA SILICATE—20 cks, E Fougera & Co
MEDICINAL PREPS—45 cs, D C Andrews & Co
12 cs, Ratin Corp
MUSTARD DROSS—720 bgs, Atlantic Sales Corp
OIL, CASTOR—1,764,000 lbs, National City Bank
500 dms
COD—190 dms
CODLIVER—402 dms, Peter Devold Oil Co
900 dms, American Shipping Co
612 dms, White Laboratories
220 dms, Elding Trading Co
378 dms, McKesson & Robbins
260 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid
779 dms, C T Smith & Co
104 dms, R J Prentiss & Co
CODLIVER SETTLINGS—15 dms
ESSENTIAL—1 cs
4 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
LAVENDER—1 cs, S Stern Stiner & Co
LIME, DIST—6 dms, Middleton & Co
SASSAFRAS—23 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
19 dms, National City Bank
5 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
13 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co
5 dms
POTASH SALT—3 cs, T W Kane
SODA CARBONATE—600 bgs, S Stern Stiner & Co
SULPHIDE—1 cs, D F Young & Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—770 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co
216 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
70 bgs, Arnold Hoffman Co
363 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc
100 bgs, W U Farrington
309 bgs, La Pages Co, Inc
97 bgs, Arabol Mfg Co
174 bgs, Perkins Glue Co
52 bgs, Corn Product Refining Co
500 bgs, National Starch Product Co
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—30 cs, Acme Fast Freight, Inc
WAX, BEES—87 bgs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
25 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
57 bgs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co
84 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
71 bgs, Credo Commodities Co
CARNAUBA—83 bgs, 16,600 lbs, Smith & Nichols
34 bgs, 6,800 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
124 bgs, 24,800 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
OURICURY—67 bgs, 13,400 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co

—O-P-D—

Baltimore Imports

CHINA CLAY—1,500 tons
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—65,558 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Works

CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE

Tel. Applegate 7-0492

GRINDING MIXING PROCESSING

Prompt Handling of all orders

HIGHLAND MILLING CO.
3066 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.40	- —
120 B units, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.58	- —
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.72	- —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dvd.	lb.	1.35	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.60	- —
packages, same basis.	lb.	.65	- —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16	- —

Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37	- —
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.87	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.89	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½	- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.02	- .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365	- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05	- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.071	- —
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.15	- —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts.	lb.	.15	- —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16	- .23
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls.	lb.	.11	- .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Z

Zein,[8] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾	- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¼	- .13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14	- .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.36	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.0315	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼	- .04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250	- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1135	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54	- —
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Metal,[1,3,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝	- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅝	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅝	- —
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10⅝	- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29	- —
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30	- —
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31	- —
USP (same prices as tech.)			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55	- —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅝	- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	- —
fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26	- .31
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-and-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	- 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼	- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00	-100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Sept. 6 issue of OPD.

OPD—8-9-1943

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